

**A**  
**MUNDARI-ENGLISH DICTIONARY**



# A MUNDARI-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

BY

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PLEADER, KHUNTI (RANCHI)

WITH AN INTRODUCTION BY

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**To**  
**The Memory**  
**of**  
**My Revered Father**  
**The Late Prof. SASI BHUSAN BHADURI**



## INTRODUCTORY NOTE

I feel some diffidence in writing a foreword to this book for although I do not claim any credit or accept any responsibility for the book, as it now stands, it came to be compiled at my suggestion and it has developed out of a small vocabulary collected by me over twenty years ago while I was learning the language. As my manuscript used to be borrowed now and again by friends in the judicial and executive services of Government who wanted to pass their language examination, I thought that a more comprehensive vocabulary might be of greater practical value. As the author of the present volume ordinarily resides in the heart of the Munda country and knows the language and is interested in such studies I suggested to him the usefulness of such a compilation if he could spare the time and labour necessary to prepare it. He readily welcomed the idea and I lent him my manuscript and discussed with him the proper method of enlarging the vocabulary and making it more accurate and helpful to general students, and, to some extent, to scientific students as well. I am glad to find that in the three years that has since elapsed the author has with characteristic energy and industry availed himself of his opportunities and enlarged the vocabulary. In some instances, though unfortunately not in all, he has indicated the source from which a word appears to have been borrowed by the Mundas and in some others he has noted allied words in some cognate language or other. The reader should not forget that in some cases the English equivalent of a Mundari term is necessarily imperfect, as

connoting either too much or too little, for the categories of primitive people are often different from those of the civilised. But such imperfections are inevitable in a book which does not aspire to be more than a mere glossary of words for the use of the beginner in the study of the language for practical purposes. I congratulate the author on this useful compilation made by him in the intervals of his professional work as a lawyer. The book, I trust, will be found useful by those for whom it is intended.

RANCHI,  
*The 17th September, 1929.* }

SARAT CHANDRA ROY



## PREFACE

The Mundari language is spoken by the Mundas and the allied tribes living in the Chota Nagpur plateau and in parts of Assam where a large number of Mundas have emigrated as tea garden labourers. The dialects of the Mundari family of speech, to which Santali, Birhor and other tongues belong, are besides Chota Nagpur, also spoken in the Santal Perganas which adjoin some of the Bengal districts and in some of what are called the Garhjat states, to the south of Chota Nagpur.\*

This geographical distribution of the Mundari family of speech is one of the causes of the presence of a large number of Indo-Aryan words in the Munda and Santal vocabularies. On the other hand, there are a number of words surprisingly common to Mundari, Hindi and Bengali which have no Sanskrit roots, *e.g.*, *Bānāi* (noun form of *Bāi*, to make, to prepare, to build, to create)—making, creation, in Mundari, *Bānāoti* in the same sense in Hindi and *Bānāna* in the same sense in Bengali; *Dumbui*, to sink (Munda), *Ḍubānā* (Hindi), *Ḍubāna* (Bengali). In such cases, it is difficult to say who were the borrowers.

For the purpose of comparison Sanskrit, Bengali, Hindi, Santali and Birhor dialects have been chosen, necessarily in view of my own limitations for which

\* The number of Munda-speaking people is estimated at 624,506 by the census of 1921.

I have to apologise. It has not been possible for me to point out all the analogous words in those dialects. The Santali and Birhor words have been given in many cases, though not in all, to show the nature of the changes that have occurred in those dialects.

The compilation of this book was in a way accidental. About 5 years ago I happened to come across a small exercise book containing a *list of about 600 words* belonging to my esteemed friend Rai Bahadur S. C. Roy, M.A., B.L., M.L.C., of Ranchi. I asked him if he could devote a little time and make it into a really useful book of Mundari vocabulary for which there had been a long-felt want. He replied that he had very little time, threw the whole burden upon me and asked me to undertake the work which I did, not without hesitation. I do not know how far I have been successful in discharging that burden, but I am fully conscious that the book cannot claim to contain a full and complete list of all Mundari words and their variants as spoken in different parts of the country. This means a stupendous work which is impossible for one who has to devote most of his time to his own profession. I shall however consider my labours amply repaid if the book proves useful to those who want to learn the language.

Besides my debt to the Rai Bahadur which I gratefully acknowledge I am grateful to late Babu Santosh Bodra for the valuable assistance he had been giving me in the compilation of this book till he was cut off by the cruel hand of death in the midst of the work.

I also owe a debt to my friends Mr. H. J. B. le Patourel, late S. D. O. of Khunti, who helped me by the loan of his copy of the *Santali Dictionary* and

Mr. Nabendu Bhusan Mukherjee and Babu Suleman Purti who kindly went through the proof-sheets.

I owe to my nephew Dr. Prabodh Chandra Bagchi, M.A., Dr. ès Lettres (Paris), the publication of this book by the Calcutta University and the correction of several of the proof-sheets. Lastly I have to express my thanks to the University Press for the trouble they have taken in the printing of the book.

The book in its present form was completed and handed over to the Calcutta University in the beginning of 1928. New words have since been included in an Addendum.

KHUNTI (RANCHI),  
*December, 1929.* }

M. BHADURI



## NOTE ON PRONUNCIATION

The diacritic marks adopted in this book are generally those followed in the J. B. O. R. S. for Sanskrit scripts.

### Vowels.

*a* corresponds to the Sanskrit अ and is pronounced like  
*a* in 'call.'

<i>ā</i>	„	„	आ	„	„	<i>a</i> in 'father.'
<i>i</i>	„	„	इ	„	„	<i>i</i> in 'pit.'
<i>ī</i>	„	„	ई	„	„	<i>ee</i> in 'heed.'
<i>u</i>	„	„	उ	„	„	<i>u</i> in 'put.'
<i>ū</i>	„	„	ऊ	„	„	<i>oo</i> in 'pool.'
<i>e</i>	„	„	ए	„	„	<i>e</i> in 'pet.'
<i>o</i>	„	„	ओ	„	„	<i>o</i> in 'pole.'

When two vowels stand side by side, they retain their original sounds; they do not coalesce and make a midsound. When vowels are nasalised, *n* in italics is placed after the vowels.

### Consonants.

The consonants *f*, *q*, *v*, *x*, *z* do not exist.

*b* corresponds to the Sanskrit ब *b* in 'box.'

*bh* „ „ भ

*c* is never used like *c* in 'circle.'

*ch* corresponds to the Sanskrit च and is pronounced like  
*ch* in 'chicken.'

*chh* corresponds to the Sanskrit छ

<i>d</i>	„	„	द	as	<i>th</i> in 'thy.'
<i>ḍ</i>	„	„	ड	„	<i>d</i> in 'door.'
<i>dh</i>	„	„	ध		
<i>ḍh</i>	„	„	ढ	„	<i>dh</i> in 'dhow.'
<i>g</i>	„	„	ग	„	<i>g</i> in 'get.'
<i>h</i>	„	„	ह	„	<i>h</i> in 'horse.'
<i>gh</i>	„	„	घ		
<i>j</i>	„	„	ज	„	midway between <i>dg</i> in 'hedge' and <i>j</i> in 'justice.'
<i>k</i>	„	„	क	„	<i>k</i> in 'kill.'
<i>kh</i>	„	„	ख		
<i>l</i>	„	„	ल	„	<i>l</i> in 'lame.'
<i>m</i>	„	„	म	„	<i>m</i> in 'man.'
<i>p</i>	„	„	प	„	<i>p</i> in 'pen.'
<i>ph</i>	„	„	फ	„	<i>ph</i> in 'philosophy.'
<i>r</i>	„	„	र	„	<i>r</i> in 'door.'
<i>ṛ</i>	„	„	ṛ	„	second <i>r</i> in 'reward.'
<i>s</i>	„	„	स	„	<i>s</i> in 'sun.'
<i>sh</i>	„	„	ष	„	<i>sh</i> in 'shun.'
<i>t</i>	„	„	त	„	<i>th</i> in 'plinth' without the aspirate <i>h</i> .
<i>th</i>	„	„	थ	„	<i>th</i> in 'throw.'
<i>ṭ</i>	„	„	ट	„	<i>t</i> in 'tree.'
<i>ṭh</i>	„	„	ठ		
<i>n</i>	„	„	न	;	

when it occurs in the beginning of a word, it is pronounced like the *n* in 'nq'; when it occurs before *g*,

it is pronounced like the Sanskrit ङ, or as in the English word 'sing;' but when *ng* is followed by another vowel, it is pronounced like *ng* in 'finger' the *g* sound being distinct, never like 'danger.' When *n* occurs before *k* it is pronounced like *nk* in 'sink;' but when the *n* belongs to the prefixes *en* or *in* the *n* sound is to be distinctly pronounced.

The sign (') represents the peculiarly checked sounds of vowels and the consonants 'b' and 'd,' e.g., the checked consonants in āb', ub', ānjed', med' and the checked vowels in ārā', bā', be', de'. In both the consonants and the vowels, the sound is at first checked and then released slowly; thus in the case of vowels, it seems to have the sound of two vowels, one distinct and short, and the other indistinct and long drawn out; and in the case of the consonant *b*—the first distinct sound of 'b' seems to be followed by the sound of an indistinct 'm,' and in the case of the consonant 'd,' the first distinct sound of 'd' seems to be followed by the sound of an indistinct 'n.'

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# A

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- Ā—(1) present indeterminate tense suffix, signifying 'is or 'is in the habit of': *e.g.*, Ne jo sibilā—This fruit is sweet; Hoṛoko jānāge ko jojomā—Mundas eat anything ;
- (2) possessive suffix ;
- (3) emphatic personal pronoun prefix : *e.g.*, in āling, ām, āpe ;
- (4) intransitive future tense suffix : *e.g.*, bāioā—will do ;
- (5) a prefix meaning 'absence of ' or 'without ' ;
- (6) simple future suffix.

Āā—bow.

Āā-sar—bow and arrow.

Āb'—to wash the face.

Ābā            } —father : commonly used in the vocative case  
 Ābā-gā        } . by children.

Ābar—weak (H. Nābar).

Ābasthā—condition : Syn. Dasā, Hālat (H.).

Āben—you (dual) : also used as a singular indicating respect.

Āben-ā—your (dual).

Ābe-Tābe—about to ; on the point of.

Ābgā—nice ; pure (sometimes used contemptuously).

Abhāgā—unlucky (H.).

Āflā—feeble ; helpless (H.).

Abodh—ignorant (H.).

Ābrum—to hatch (S. Obor).

Ābu—we (including the person speaking and the person addressed, *i.e.*, you and I).

Ābuā—our (dual).

Ābung—to wash the hands and feet.

Achākā—unexpectedly ; suddenly (H.).

Āchārā—to sow paddy in mud : Syn. Lewa.

Āchrāel bongā—protecting spirit.

Āchu—to order ; to employ in service ; to command ; to ask.

Āchu'—to sneeze (Beng. Hānchi).

Āchuni—one who commands.

Āchuini—one who is commanded ; a servant.

Āchur—to reach ; to arrive ; to rise.

Ād'—to lose ; to miss.

Ād'                     } —and (H. Āur ; Beng. Āro).

Oro, hāḍo         }

Ādākānā—lost ; a thing lost.

Ādbud—enormous.

Āder—to take inside ; to enter inside ; to go in (H. Andar).

Ādharmi—unjust ; unrighteous (H.).

Ādi—ginger (H.).

Āding—inner apartment of a house set apart for worship, preferably kitchen.

Āḍoā-chāuli—rice husked without being boiled.

Ādol-hukum—to disregard or disobey an order.

Ādrā ādri—to face each other preparatory to fight.

Ādrak—ginger (H.).

Ādwāti—enmity (H.).

Āe—it ; he.

Āeā—its ; his.

Āe-ā-gā—his ; its.

Āe-ār—front ; preceding ; before ; previous ; first ; to precede ; to conduct ; to lead (Sant. Ayur).

Āe-ār hisā—fore part.

Āeār-kāji—prophecy : Syn. Hobā-Kān-Kāji.

Āēār Kājini—prophet ; seer.

Āēār-o—to go in front ; to go ahead ; to advance.

Āēār-re—in front of ; before ; previously.

Āēār-te—ahead ; in front.

Āe-ge—he himself (reflexive).

Āe-ke—to him.

Āe-te—by itself.

Āgam—to foreknow (H.).

Āgar—if (H.).

Āgardigar—forward and backward.

Āghān—the month of Āghān (H.).

Āghrāo—to refuse obstinately.

Āgotar—in advance.

Āgrāo—to wait for a better bargain (said of intending vendors).

Āguadār—leader ; those who precede a marriage party ; negotiator of a marriage.

Āgu } —to bring.  
Āu }

Āguākān—*adj.*, applies to the thing brought.

Āguni—one who brings.

Āh'—alas.

Āhrā—narrow lowland (Don), through which water flows.

Āh'-re } —an expression of dissatisfaction and regret.  
Āh'-uh' }

Āil—to jump.

Āin—law.

Āing, Ing—I.

Āingā—my ; mine.

Āing Kā-ge—*lit.*, not I, *i.e.*, I am not the man.

Āinṭhāo—to twist lightly ; to squeeze (H.).

Āium—to hear.

Āium-Kumṛu—to listen stealthily ; to overhear ; to spy.

Ājā—grand-father or grand-uncle : Syn. Tāṭā. (H.).

Ajait—to outcaste (S. Ojat).

Ajas—to blame; to accuse (Sant. Ardas : cf. Apajaś—infamy; disrepute—Beng. and H.).

Ājāuri—to empty; leisure (H.).

Ājbājāo—to entangle.

Ajgar—powerful; vast (H.).

Āji—grand-mother or grand-aunt; elder sister.

Āji-hānār—wife's elder sister.

Āji-ledrā—the cloth given to the grand-mother of the bride.

Ājinātiā—relationship between grand-mother and grand-child.

Ājmāo—to examine (H.).

Ājom—to feed.

Ākā—an exclamation of pain.

Ākābākā—to be surprised; to be confused; to be taken aback; to wonder.

Ākāḍā—transitive past tense suffix.

Ākāḍāḍā—to marvel; to wonder.

Ākāl—famine; scarcity: Syn. Janji (H., Sant. Ṭonṭā).

Akal-pakal—uneasy; restless.

Ākānā—intransitive past tense suffix.

A-kath—unspeakable (H.).

Ākbākāo } —to get confused; to gasp for want of breath  
Ākbāki } (Sant. Ukbukāo).

Ākhārā—a place for dancing, or meeting in a village (Sant.).

Ākhir—end; last: Syn. Tāiom-utar, Ṭunḍu (H.).

Ākhring, Ākiring—to sell.

Ākid'—to put in; to take up; to take to a different place.

Ākil—sense.

Āking—those two; they (dual); both; the two.

Āklāhā.—sensible; wise.

Āko—they (plural).

Ākoā—their (plural).

Āko-ke—to them.

Ākteār—power ; control ; authority ; jurisdiction (Sant., H.).

Ālāng—we two (including addressee), *i.e.*, you and I.

Ālāngā—their and my.

Ālāng—tongue.

Ālāng—to sharpen ploughshares and other instruments  
by beating while red hot (H. Pājāo).

Ālehi—to prickle ; to goad.

Āle—we (more than two), *i.e.*, they and I.

Āleā—our (more than two), *i.e.*, their and mine.

Ālgāo—to lift up (H.).

Āli—we (excluding the addressee).

Āli—to get damp and moist ; moisture (Sant. Olahet').

Āling—we two (excluding addressee), *i.e.*, he and I.

Ālingā—his and my.

Ālo—prohibitive particle signifying 'do not,' 'don't.'

Āloben—don't you (two).

Ālokāko—don't they ; let them not ; (that) they may not.

Ālom—don't you (singular).

Ālope—don't you (more than two).

Ālpung—wave.

Ālsāngā—a kind of paddy.

Ālu—potato.

Ālu'—to strain out water by the hand.

Ām—you (singular).

Āmā—your (singular).

Āmal—acidity (H.).

Āmdāni—income (H.).

Āmānat—to deposit : Syn. Do (H.).

Āmgā—used when addressing females ; to draw attention,

Āmin } —to cleanse ; to clear.  
Āming }

Āmin—a surveyor.

Āmināng-ge—that much ; so much.

Ām-ke—to you.

Āmlā—officer of a court (H).

Ām-saphri—guava.

Āmṭhā—mango juice dried up into a paste.

Ānāchu }  
Ānchu } —order ; command.

Ānāchu—the act of sneezing.

Ānāguṛ—to get down ; to descend : Syn. Ārgun.

Ānāj—grain (H.).

Ānal-onol—habit of writing.

Ānāming—the act of clearing ; clearance.

Ānāpir—the act of flying.

Ānāṛi—newcomer ; inexperienced (H.).

Ānāṛid'—the act of looking or gazing ; gaze.

Ānāsādi—satiety.

Ānāsi—prayer ; petition ; the act of asking.

Ānāsul—maintenance ; support ; the act of bringing up.

Ānāting—the act of grazing.

Ānāṛil—hailstone.

Ānch--heat, flame (H.).

Ānchal—border of a cloth : Syn. Āchārā.

Ānchu—order ; command ; rule ; law ; commandment.

Ānchu-itu—lawyer.

Āndā-ā—to fry (with oil) vegetables (Sant. Andak') :  
Syn. Honḍā.

Āndāj—approximate ; by guess (H.).

Āndā-Tāwā—in hot haste.

Ānder-Ondor—to walk aimlessly.

Āndhā—blind (H.).

Āndhā-Dhund—very greatly, severely (Sant., H.).

An-Dhan—wealth : Syn. Bābā chāuli.

- Āndher—unjust; unlawful (Sant., H.).  
Āndhi—blind (female): Syn. Poro (H.).  
Āndkul—very loud (Sant.).  
Āndhkup—great darkness (H.).  
Āndiā—male of animals, birds, etc., especially uncastrated  
bullocks; licentious; libidinous (Sant., H.,  
Beng.).  
Āndkā—untimely.  
Āndor—to tease.  
Āndr-pāndr—to step or speak irregularly, as when  
drunk.  
Āndu—leg ornament; anklet.  
Āndur-nandur—hither and thither (Sant. Androk-sandrok).  
Āneāe—unjust; injustice (Sant., H.).  
Āng—to dawn.  
Āngā—dress; coat (Sant.).  
Āngāo—to wish; to desire (Sant.).  
Āngidpāngid'—at the point of death (Sant. Angap  
angap).  
Āngir—adultery (Sant.).  
Āng'jānā—it is dawn.  
Āngodipli—time of sunrise.  
Āngore—at dawn.  
Āngo-ipil—morning star; Venus.  
Āngo-mā—daily; always. Āngo-mutid'—day by day; daily  
An-hos—unconscious (Sant.).  
An-hut—many.  
Anjān—ignorant (H.).  
Anjānti—by mistake (H.).  
Ānjed'—to dry up; subside; to condense by boiling.  
Anjli—a measure of things contained in the palm of the  
hands joined together.  
Ankari—hook; pitchfork.  
An-kathā—Unspeakable (used in a good sense).

**Ānkur** } —to germinate (H.): *cf.* Skt. Āṅkura.  
**Āṅkuāo** }

**Ānman**—exactly.

**Ān-pach**—indigestion (H.).

**Ān-pāni**—food and drink : Syn. Jomeā-nuiā (H.).

**Āṅri**—a kind of fig ripening in August (Sant. Āṅjir).

**Ānsā**—to be satiated; to get tired (H., Beng.).

**Ansbars**—descendants (Sant., H.).

**Ānt'**—end; clue.

**Āntar**—measure of the distance between one furrow and another, made while ploughing the field.

**Āntil**—a punch used to make holes in iron.

**Ānu**—to overlay with any metal.

**Ānu**—to cause to drink; to suckle (Sant.).

**Ānumān**—to guess (Sans.).

**Āoāj**—sound; noise : Syn. Sāri (H.).

**Āosān**—to make easy; to lighten; leisure : Syn. Ajāuri (Sant., H. Ashān).

**Āosār**—chance; opportunity; leisure (H., Sant. Apsor; Beng. Avasar).

**Ā-pach**—indigestion (H.).

**Āpāchu**—to command each other : reciprocal form of Āchu.

**Āpāṅgir**—to have illicit connection; elopement.

**Āpārid'**—to see each other : reciprocal form of Ārid.

**Āpe**—more than two (H. Aplog; Beng. Apanārā).

**Āpeā**—you (more than two).

**Āpe-ke**—to you all.

**Āphat**—calamity; distress (Sant. Āphoti; H.).

**Āphim**—opium (H.).

**Āpiā**—the numeral three.

**Āpil**—appeal.

**Āpi-mā**—three days.

**Āpir**—to fly.

**Āpnāo**—to own; to make one's own; to occupy (H.).



Āprā—to part with.

Aprel—the month of April.

Āprānāsingi } —ploughing time ; 7 A.M.  
 Ārānāsingi }

Āprob—wings.

Āpsoch—regret (H., Beng. Āpsos).

Āpsul—to maintain each other : reciprocal form of Āsul.

Āpu—father (Sant., Beng. Bāp).

Āpuing—my father.

Āpu-ko—forefathers.

Āpuko-ete-nāmākān-te ā—ancestral.

Āpum—your father.

Āpum-ā—of your father.

Āpus—relation (H.).

Āputāko—their father.

Āputāle—our father.

Āpu-te—his father.

Ār—and ; also ; other : Syn. Oro ; Haḍo (Sant.).

Ār-ā—edible leaves ; vegetable (Sant. Ārak).

Ārā—to give up ; to set free ; to let loose (Sant. Ārak' :  
*cf.* Beng. Erā).

Ārā'—red (Sant. Arak : *cf.* Sans. Alaktaka).

Ārā—son-in-law ; brother-in-law : used as a suffix to denote  
 acquired relationship, *e.g.*, Hon-ārā, Misi-ārā.

Ārā'-hasa—red sandy earth.

Ārā-hon }  
 Ārā-ing } —son-in-law.

Āraj—prayer ; petition (H.).

Ārānā }  
 Ārānānā } —yoke of the plough (Sant. Ārar).

Ārānā-ipil }  
 Har-juāit } —the yoke constellation ; Orion.

Ārāndi—marriage.

Ārāndi-jopor } —a person of marriageable age, i.e., a youth  
 Ārāndi-jukur } of 15 or 16 or a girl of 13 or 14.

Ārāndi-lijā—the cloth given by the bridegroom to the bride.

Ārant—a warrant.

Ārāo—to be disobedient ; lazy ; obstinate (Sant. Aḍṛao).

Ārasul—bloody dysentery (Sant. Araksul).

Ārath—meaning (Sansk. Artha ; H.).

Ārā-uṛu } —to hesitate ; doubt ; waver.  
 Ārḥā-uṛhu }

Ārdā—time ; span of life.

Ardhāngi—Hemiplegia ; paralysis.

Āreā—the numeral nine (Sant. Are).

Ārej'—to sprinkle water ; to bale out water (Sant. Arech').

Ārgom } —harrow (Sant. to level).  
 Ātargom }

Ārgu } —to bring down ; to come down.  
 Ārgun }

Āri—to bellow (used of buffaloes only).

Āri—side ; edge ; border ; ridge of a rice field : Syn. Chimi (Sant. Are).

Ārid'—to gaze ; to look at ; to open the eyes (Sant. Arit').

Ārid'-rakab—to look up ; to look upwards.

Ārid-tārid'—to browbeat ; to frown.

Āril—to hail ; hailstone.

Ārkḥā } —to covet ; to wish for what another has got  
 Irkhā } (Sant.: cf. Sansk. Īrshā).

Ārkhi—beer distilled from Mohua.

Ārkid'—to run away with something ; to carry off.

Arjaniā—one who earns (Sant., H.).

Arjāo—to earn ; to raise crop (Sant.).

Ārjhā-ārjhi—to entangle : Syn. Hārā pāṭā (Sant.).

Ārjhāo—to entangle.

Ārji—to pray ; to request ; petition (Sant., H.).

Ārkāthiā }  
Ārākāṭi } —a cooli recruiter (H.).

Ārkāṭha—roof beam.

Ārna—a buffalo of mature age.

Āroā—grain, sundried and husked.

Arosi-parosi—neighbourhood.

Arpā—sheaf of paddy (Sant.).

Arsal—to light up in order to see (Sant.).

Ārsāpiṭhā—a kind of cake.

Ārsi—mirror : Syn. Nel-umbul, Darpan, Parkalā (H.).

Ārtāṅg—to develop before ripening (fruits, etc.) : Syn.

Gadar (H. Gadrānā).

Ārtāṅgsingi—just before sunrise, when the sky is red.

Ārti—hearse.

Āru-sāṅgā—a kind of edible root (H. Āru).

Aruch—dislike for food (H.).

Ās—turn ; time ; chance.

Āsādi—to satiate ; to be wearied or tired (H. Ānsā).

Asāi—eggs of flies (Sant. Asāe).

Āsāhādusāhā—bad ; despicable ; ill-omened (Sant.).

Āsal—principal ; chief ; pure ; true (H.).

Āsāmbher—uncontrollable ; that which cannot be checked  
or prevented.

Āsāmi—tenant ; opposite party in a suit ; debtor (Sant.,  
H.).

Āsān usun—to awake from sleep and stir (Sant.).

Āsārṇ—the month of Āsārṇ (June-July) (Sant., H.).

Āsarphi—gold coin (Sant., H.).

Āsathi—false ; unfair (Sant., Sansk. Asat) : Syn.  
Hosoṛ.

Asat-osot—lazy ; unwilling (Sant.).

Ās-bharosā—hope (Sant., H.).

Āsepāse—near about ; close to (Sant.).

Āsi—to ask for ; to want ; to pray for something.

Āsin—the month of Āsin (September-October) (Sant., H.).

Āsirbād—blessings (Sant., H., Beng.).

Āskal—bird (Sant.).

Āskati—lazy ; dull ; tired ; to be tired (Sant.).

Āsuān—bath ; baptismal bath ; to baptise.

Āsra—to hope ; to expect help (H.).

Āsrae—refuge ; shelter (Sant., H.).

Āstābol—stable.

Āstin—sleeve (Sant., H.).

Āstir—patient ; calm (Sans. Sthir).

Asu }  
Isu } —very much.

Āsul—to maintain ; to nourish ; to tame ; to bring up ; support ; cherish (Sant.).

Asur—greedy ; voracious.

Asur—the tribe that preceded the Mundas in Chota-Nagpur. According to legends, they were the first inhabitants of the earth and were iron smelters, whom the Sing Bonga destroyed on account of their iniquities, and changed their womenfolk into nature spirits.

Ās-us—to grumble ; to murmur.

Āṭā—flour ; gum (Sant., H.).

Ātā—to roast grain over fire ; to parch ; to fry (Sant.).

Āṭā—ambush (Sant.).

Āṭā-āṭi—to quarrel ; to dispute ; to argue (*cf.* Sant. Āḍrā āḍri).

Āṭal—row ; fold ; layer (Sant.).

Ātal-bā—a kind of flower.

Āṭal puru—a cup made of leaves doubled up (Sant. Ātal puruk).

Atāng—to receive on the palm ; to spread out something.

Atar—to burn ; to set fire to.

Ātārāgom—see Aṛgom.

Aṭā-sāta—close together.

Āte—with ; by means of (Beng., H.).

Āṭed'—to spread a bed : Syn. Bil (Sant. Atet'—  
to spread out).

Āṭghāṭ—opportunity ; secrets (Sant.).

Athā-h—bottomless ; very deep (Sant.).

Āthāuri—unknowingly (H.).

Āthāuri pāthāuri—aimlessly.

Aṭhwārā—*lit.* eight days ; a week.

Āṭi—bundle ; sheaf (Sant.).

Āṭikuṭi—various kinds : Syn. Ana-mana.

Āting—to graze (Sant. Atin).

Ātingir—to entice away : also used in a good sense, *e.g.*,  
to take away.

Āṭkāo—to prevent ; to stop (Sant.).

Āṭkār—to think ; to understand ; to know ; to feel ; to  
believe ; to consider ; to perceive (Sant.).

Āṭkir—a kind of creeper.

Atmā—spirit (H.).

Ātom—to remove ; to separate ; to go to one side ; side ;  
border ; edge ; brink.

Aṭpatāo—to struggle ; to be restless (Sant.).

Āṭrgom—see Aṛgom.

Ātu—to float ; to flow ; to be carried away by flood (Sant.).

Ātur—to winnow.

Āu—to bring : *cf.* Āgu-an—expression of surprise or  
regret.

Aual—first ; pure ; best (Sant., H.).

Āung-āung—growling of a tiger.

Āuz rāo—to get sour and stale.

Āurā—a kind of fruit (Sans. Amalaki).

Auri—not yet ; until ; before ; to wait (Sant.).

Āwā—a potter's kiln (Sant., H.).

Āwāj—noise ; sound : Syn. Sari (Sant., H.).

Āyo—mother (Sant.).

Āyon }  
Eon } —to wake up.

Āyub—evening ; nightfall ; to cover up by darkness ;  
sunset.

Āyub-jānā—it is evening.

Ayub-māṇḍi—evening meal.

Āyub-āyub—5 P.M.

## B

Bā—shortened form of Ābā (father).

Bā'—flower (Sant. Bāhā).

Bā—flesh (in the language of children).

Bā—exclamation of surprise or joy.

Ba'-hisir—flower necklace.

Ba'-kobi—cauliflower.

Bābā—paddy (Sant. Hoṛo). Varieties of paddy : Bara-sal,  
Charki-ras, Goda baba, Jeugne, Kanaow, Karanga,  
Karanri, Nan-baba, Rai-suri, Rautguli.

Bābā-her-tukām—the ceremony of throwing paddy by  
bride (which the bride's mother receives on her  
cloth) as a token of repayment of debt to her  
parents, before the final departure of the bride  
after marriage.

Bābāi—to repair.

Ba-bai-ko—builders.

Bābnā—a dwarf (H., Beng., Sans. Bāman).

Bābār—twice (Sant.).

Babatre—on account of ; for ; regarding ; about  
(H. Bābat).

Bābtā—to itch (B. Bāptā).

**Bābu**—younger brother of the Munda or headman; a male infant.

**Bābuān**—members of the younger branch of the family of a Munda headman.

**Bāchhāo** } —to save; to protect (H. Bāchhānā).  
**Bānchhāo** }

**Bāchhā**—a bull calf (H.).

**Bāchhi**—a female calf (H.).

**Bāchom**—sāboi grass (B. Sāboi, H. Sāboi, Sant. Bāch-kom).

**Bād**—to subtract; to omit.

**Bādābādi**—to accuse each other; to argue; to contest.

**Baḍā** } —suffixed to verbs to denote moving about, here and  
**Barā** } there; e.g., Nir-baḍā, Nām-baḍā.

**Baḍā-buḍu**—to bubble; to whisper.

**Baḍā-giri**—to be conceited; vanity; to give oneself an air of superiority.

**Baḍ-āi**—to be proud (H. Barāi).

**Bādar**—cloudy; the month of Bhādo (i. e., Bhādra).

**Bādi** } —third class low land or Don (Sant. Bād).  
**Bāid** }

**Badi**—ill-will; enmity (Sant.).

**Baḍkao**—to increase.

**Badlā**—exchange; revenge (Sant., H.).

**Badnām**—bad name; to disgrace (H.).

**Bāe**—a disease of the nerves; hysteria (H.).

**Bāe** } —wages paid in kind.  
**Bāihā** }

**Bāedāsi** } —a servant who is paid in kind.  
**Bāihādāsi** }

**Bāenā**—earnest money; advance.

**Bāgāhi**—dangerous; infested with tigers and leopards.

**Bāgān**—garden (H., Beng.).

**Bāgekedte**—leaving out; except.

Bāghāout—spirit of a man killed by a tiger.

Bāghāout bongā—the deity-invoked by those who practice magic. It is believed that they can transform themselves into tiger for the time being and are called Ulaṭ-bāghā or Hoṛo-kulā. Syn. Kulā bongā.

Bagi—a tum tum (H.).

Bāgi } —to leave off ; to abandon ; to give up ; to quit ;  
Bāge } without ; except (B. Bāgi).

Bāgichā—garden (H.).

Bāgoā—a short loin cloth worn by old men (H. Kaupin) : see also Kupin.

Bāgrāo—to spoil (H. Bigrānā, B. Benṛāo) ; to commit a mistake.

Bāguli—a purse ; a pouch.

Bāh'—bravo ; well-done (H.).

Bāhā } —flower ; to adorn with flowers.  
Bā' }

Bāhā-hisir } —flower necklace : see Bā'-hisir.  
Ba'-hisir }

Bahāl—in good health ; to employ ; to engage (H.).

Bahāli—appointment.

Bāhānā } excuse ; show ; pretence (H.).  
Bāhnā }

Bā'-hāṇḍā—a small pitcher used during the Bā' festival.

Bā' hāṇḍā dā kānāe—*lit.* one fit to carry a small pitcher ; a girl aged ten.

Bā'-parab, Bāhā-parab—a festival of the Mundas observed in the month of Chait (April) in celebration of the Vernal Equinox. There is no fixed date for its observance. When the Sal tree blossoms the Pahan worships the Chaṇḍi Bongā in the Jāer Sarnā or Sarhul Sarnā.



Bāhār—outside ; beyond ; to eject ; to get out (H.).

Bahi—book (H.).

Bahilā—barren : Syn. Ṭāṇṭi (Sant. Bāhlā) (H.).

Bahirā—deaf ; obstinate ; disobedient (H.).

Bahakāo } —to instigate ; to mislead by a false induce-  
Phuslāo } ment.

Bahlāo—to amuse oneself (H.).

Bahu—younger brother's wife : Syn. Hāgā-kimin (H.).

Bahu ḍuki } —diabetes (H. Bahumūtra).  
Bahumut }

Bāi—to make ; to prepare ; to build ; to create ; to take  
care of (B., H. Bānāo).

Bāibāite—carefully.

Bāibi—extra ; stranger (H.).

Baid—physician (Sans. Vaidya).

Bāid } —wager (H.).  
Bāji }

Bāid } —third class low land. See Bādi.  
Bādi }

Bāid } —flood (H. Bāṛh).  
Bāṛi }

Bainṭhi—an instrument for cutting vegetables or meat (H.).

Bāioā—it will do ; it is all right.

Bairi—enemy ; ill will (H.).

Bāi-ruṛā—to repair (*lit.* to make back).

Baisākh—the month of Baisākh (April-May).

Baisāo—to establish ; to settle (H.).

Baisi—barren (used contemptuously).

Bāj—trap ; net ; to entrap (H.).

Bājā—musical instrument (H. Bājā) ; straw for twisting  
into ropes.

Bājāniā—a drummer.

Bājār—market : Syn. Pīṭ (H.).

Bājhāni—net ; a tale-bearer ; a sower of discord (H.).

Bajhao—to ensnare ; to entrap (H.).

Bājnā—drum (H.).

Bājrā—a kind of grain (H.).

Bāji—See Bāid.

Bākā—stork ; heron : Syn. Ko (B. Bakli, H. Bagulā).

Bakā—the front portion of the foot (including toe)

Bakāṇḍā

Bakāṇṛa } —to talk a talk (B. Bakhāṇṛ ; H. Baknā,  
Bakāṇri } Beng. Bākhāna, Bakā).

Bakhardār—a co-sharer (H.).

Bāklā—bark of a tree (H.).

Bakṛā-kurid'—plum. (Sans. Vakrakantaka ; H. Bair ;  
B. Koir).

Bakṛi—compound at the back of a house ; any space near  
a house hedged round ; to hedge round a space.

Bakṛi—garden (B. Ghornā).

Bakṛi-biur—to hedge round a compound.

Baksis—reward (H.).

Bakulā dāru—bramble bush.

Bal—to pierce with a piece of red hot iron (S.).

Bālā—betrothal ceremony ; procession of the bridegroom's  
party (B. Bāplā).

Bālā-hāi—a kind of fish.

Bālā-sākā—the relations and friends of the bride or bride-  
groom ; those who participate in a marriage cere-  
mony are all mutually so addressed by either party.

Balam—spear (H.).

Balam—son's father-in-law (B. Samdhi).

Balbal

Balbaldā } —sweat ; to sweat (B. Redgur) (H.).

Bāle-hon—infant ; youth (Sans. Bāla ; B. Bāle-hopon).

Bāle-hopon—very small children.

Bale-mulu—*lit.* child moon ; third or fourth day after  
the new moon.

Bālu—mad ; mentally deranged (Sans. Bātula ; H. Boulā).

**Bāmre**—brahmin.

**Bān**—magic shafts (H., Sant.).

**Bānai**—noun form of **Bāi**; making; creation; building  
(H. *Bānāoti*: Beng. *Bānāna*).

**Bānāgi**—noun form of **Bāgi**; leaving; desertion.

**Banam**—a kind of banjo or fiddle.

**Bāṇḍā**—tailless (H., Sant., Beng. *Benṛe*).

**Bāṇḍā-lele** } —the rainbow.

**Bāṇḍā-siki** }

**Bāṇḍā**—an embankment (H. *Bāṇdh*).

**Bāṇdhā**—to mortgage, pawn, or pledge (H., Beng.).

**Bāṇḍo**—a wild cat.

**Bāṇḍrā**—a monkey (H.).

**Banduk** } —gun (H.).

**Banduku** }

**Bāṅ**—used as prefix denoting ‘nothing’ (S.).

**Bāṅāiā**—does not exist; is not present (animate).

**Bāṅ koā**—do not exist; are not present (animate).

**Bāni**—striped; squirrel; to colour; border of a cloth.

**Bānitā-Bongā**—the class of spirits requiring propitiation  
by sacrifice to prevent them from doing mischief.

**Bāno**—negative of **menā**; not to exist; to be dead; to be  
absent.

**Bānoā** } —is not present; does not exist (inanimate):

**Bān-nā** } *cf.* Hindi *Bā*=is, and *nā*=not.

**Bāṇṛiā**—merchant.

**Banṛsi** } fishing-hook.

**Bansi** }

**Bansi-ḍāṅ**—fishing-rod.

**Bāp-purkhā**—ancestors (H.).

**Bāpuṛi**—lowliness.

**Bā'-parab**—See **Bāhā parab**.

**Bār** } —two.

**Bāriā** }

- Baṛā—Suffixed to verbs to mean, about, here and there. .  
 Barābari—equal ; equally (B., H. Barābar).  
 Baṛbaṛao—to speak unmeaningly.  
 Barāi—a kind of pulse, *Phaseolus Mungo*.  
 Baṛai—a blacksmith ; one who smelts iron : Syn. Lohār  
 (H. Lohār).  
 Bārān—two (inanimate).  
 Bārāṇḍi—any strong wine ; brandy.  
 Bārānkin—two ; both. Bārānsā—twice ; both sides.  
 Bārduriad—a bat (S.).  
 Bariā—two.  
 Bari-sākā—swelling in the groin ; bubo.  
 Bārjiu-ākān—pregnant ; be with child : *lit.* with two lives.  
 Baṛhi—carpenter (B. Baṛhiamu ; B., H. Baṛhi).  
 Barkā—a kind of lowland paddy.  
 Barki—a large-sized wrapper ; cloak.  
 Baroāri—to boast ; to vaunt.  
 Bār-sā—twice.  
 Bārsing—two days.  
 Bāru—a kind of lac-bearing tree, *Schleichera Trijuga*  
 (B. Bāru, H. Kusum).  
 Bārundā—a big frog.  
 Bāsāng—to boil.  
 Bāsāng-dā-singi—water-fetching time ; about 4 P.M.  
 Bāsīdā—one day old rice-water.  
 Bāsīlā—adze : Syn. Kisla (H. Basla).  
 Bātauli } —a festival celebrated before any transplanta-  
 Bādleṭa } tion is done in a Munda village in the  
 month of Āsāṛh (July).  
 Bāti—a lamp ; a light (H.).  
 Bāṭijānā } —to fall on one's back.  
 Bāṭinjānā }  
 Bāṭin—to sleep ; to lie down (B. Giti).  
 Bāṭikeseḍ—to obstruct flow of water, by rolling some-  
 thing over an opening.

**Batikom**—moreover ; often loosely used for ‘ but ’ (B.).

**Bāu**—to rot : Syn. Soyā.

**Bāu**—elder brother (B. Mārāng dādā ; H. Bhāiā).

**Bāu-honjār** } —husband’s elder brother ; wife’s elder  
**Bāu-hāsur** } brother (B., H. Bhaisur).

**Bāyār**—rope.

**Beāj**—interest.

**Bed’**—turban ; to wear a turban ; to tie on the head.

**Bedā**—to cheat ; to deceive ; deceitful.

**Bé-e**—to spit (B.).

**Bé-dā**—saliva.

**Begā-ge**—quickly ; speedily.

**Begār**—without (H.).

**Bened’**—head-dress ; pagri ; turban (B., H. Pāgri).

**Bengar**—brinjal (B. Benghar ; Beng. Begun).

**Berā**—bracelet ; bangle (B.).

**Berej’-jagar**—conversation.

**Berel**—green ; unripe ; uncooked ; raw : Syn. Peṭo (B. Beler).

**Berel-berel**—quite fresh.

**Berel-sud’**—leprosy, believed to be caused by the Nāge-erā :  
 Syn. Ārej-gāo.

**Beserā**—a species of hawk, bigger than the ‘ Richi.’

**Bes**—well ; to treat well.

**Bes-to**—very well.

**Betekan**—very much (H.).

**Beṭ-begāri**—personal service in lieu of rent (H.).

**Bhadli** } —bat (H. Bātuli).  
**Bhādur** }

**Bhagat**—a witch finder.

**Bhāgoā**—See Bāgoā.

**Bhaiād**—agnate relations.

**Bhakuā**—a fool (H.).

**Bhāṇḍār**—treasury ; storehouse.

**Bhāṇḍāri**—storekeeper ; steward.

- Bhāṅgrāo—to estrange (H.).  
 Bhānjāo—to change coins (H. Bhānjāo).  
 Bhāo—price ; rate (H.).  
 Bhar—full ; whole (H.)  
 Bhārā—hire (H.).  
 Bharosā—hope ; expectation (H.).  
 Bhāṭi—grog shop (H.).  
 Bheṭ—to meet : Syn. Nāpām (B., H.).  
 Bhogtā—a Bhogtā (a caste).  
 Bhowrā-inung—a kind of outdoor game.  
 Bhugut-bāndhā—a form of mortgage in which the loan is repaid by the usufruct of the mortgaged property.  
 Bhumij—Mundas of the Tamar and Manbhum area.  
 Bhuns—big rat.  
 Bhuizhār—the name originally given by the Chota Nagpur state to the chiefs of the Mundas, now applied to all descendants of the original Munda settlers and founders of villages.  
 Bhuizhāri—pertaining to Bhuizhār ; the land tenure of a Bhuizhār.  
 Bhusṛi—mosquito.  
 Bhut—spirit.  
 Bhuti—day labourer.  
 Bhutkhetā—land set apart for the worship of Bhut or spirit.  
 Bi' }  
 Biu } —to be satisfied ; to be filled ; to be satiated (after a rice meal).  
 Biāṅrā—paddy seedling.  
 Biar-buṭi-bāhā—various kinds of flowers.  
 Biāṅr-bakṛi—land for rearing paddy seedlings.  
 Bichā—to pick up.  
 Bichār—to judge ; to conclude (H.).  
 Bid'—to plant in the ground ; to pitch a tent (cf. Sans. Biddha).

Bidā—to dismiss ; to depart ; departure (H.).

Bil—to spread (B. Āṭed').

Bilam—delay : Syn. Heṛā (H.).

Bili—to ripen ; egg.

Bili-jitāo } —to be overripe ; so as to be unfit for  
Jārom-jitāo } consumption.

Bilkā—to be moved with compassion or pity.

Bindā—a pad of straw to keep pots in position.

Bind-dāru—castor plant : Syn. Jārā dāru (B. Jārādāru).

Bindram—spider (H., B. Mākṛā).

Bindramjālom—cobweb (B. Mākṛājhalī).

Binḍu—upper ear-ring.

Bing—snake (B., Sant.). Different varieties of snakes :

Chiti bing, Dhoria bing, Gāḍā bing (python),

Gohmon bing, Jambur bing, Leong bing (non-venomous), Lur bing, Panḍu bing (cobra), Tetria

bing.

Bin'ga—to separate ; to divide (B., Beng. Bhinna).

Biniur—noun from Biur ; crooked ; round.

Binji—the Vindhya hills.

Binsāri—early morning dance.

Binti—to beseech ; prayer (B., H., Beng. Minati).

Binti hisir—prayer bead.

Bipingā—division.

Bir—a big jungle ; a forest.

Biṛā—a bundle of crop.

Biṛā—to beat.

Biṛāo—to tempt ; to test ; to watch and see.

Birhor—a caste (*lit.* men of the forest).

Birid'—to rise ; to get up ; to publish ; to issue (B.).

Birḱerā—wild buffalo (B. Sael).

Birminḍi—bear : *lit.* sheep of the forest (B. Birburhia ; Nagpuria Hindi Banbheri).

Birni—a wasp (H.).

Bir-renko—wild beast (*lit.* those of the forest).

Birsukuri—wild boar (B.).

Birudh—against (H.).

Bisi—poison (B., Sant., Sans. Visham).

Bisijāng—spine (B.).

Biswās—to believe (H., Beng., Sans.).

Bitar—inside (B., H., Beng. Bhitār).

Biṭi—forced labour (Nagpuria Betbegāri).

Biṭi—a kind of game.

Bitlāo—to annoy ; to weary.

Biur—to surround ; to turn round ; to move round ; around.

Biur-bakri—See Bakri-biur.

Bo—head.

Bo-hāsu—head-ache.

Bo-hāsā—fine earth used as soap.

Bohni—to make the first sale of the day for cash  
(H., Sant., Pohnā).

Bo jāmbṛā—north.

Bo-jāng—skull.

Bo-kandru—south.

Bocho-chenṛe—a kind of bird (H., Beng. Pāpiā).

Boḍe

Boḍej' } —rice beer : Syn. Ili (H. Pachwāi).

Boḍoe

Bode-te

Bode-ge

} —with great force ; speedily.

Bodi—a kind of pulse : Vinga catiang.

Boko, Boko boyā—younger brother (uterine) : Syn. Unḍi  
or Unḍite (B.).

Bolo—to enter (B.).

Bolo-tā-ṭāiād—the place of entrance.

Bonḍol—the end of the boṭoe or loin cloth, which hangs  
behind.



Bongā—spirit (either good or bad); God, to worship or sacrifice.

Bonolo—entrance; gate.

Bonorsā—hope; expectation.

Bor—bridegroom (H. Bar).

Boṛ—hornet; wasp.

Boṛā—dirty water (B. Ponḍe).

Bor-āgiā—ceremony of goat sacrifice connected with a marriage ceremony.

Borkod'—lungs (B. Ihim).

Boro—to frighten; to be frightened; fear; fright.

Borsi—fire pan.

Borosoro—fearful; cowardly.

Bortīā—bridegroom's party (H. Barātīā).

Boṭā—the upper part of a hubble-bubble.

Boṭej' }  
Boṭoe } —loin-cloth (B. Karea).

Botolo—bottle.

Botong—to frighten (B. Botor).

Bū—a hole, to make a hole through.

Bū'—bark of a dog (B. Bhu').

Buchā—broken; defective (*cf.* Beng. Bonchā).

Buḍu buḍu—to speak in whispers.

Bugi—to do good; to cure.

Bugin—good; well.

Bugin soāntānā—sweet-scented.

Bugi-bugi—quite well; all right.

Bujāo—to understand; to perceive (H. Bujhnā; Beng. Bujhā).

Bul—to be drunk; drunkard (B.).

Bulā kānā—to get intoxicated.

Buḷu—thigh (B.).

Bulung—salt; tasteful (B.).

Bur—to make a hole (B. Buhr).

Burā—to fill a vessel by dipping into water.

Buri—old.

Burīā—a bear : Syn. Birminḍi.

Burīā—an old woman.

Buru—cakes made of pulses (H. Barā ; Beng. Barā).

Buru—hill ; to heap up ; to hold a fair (because fairs are usually held on hill-tops) ; to call something a mountain (B.).

Burubeṛā—flat and level land at the foot of a hill.

Burudhasnā—steep slope of a hill.

Buru hāngi—a pit at the foot of a hill.

Burum—to lie down (used of animals only) : sometimes used contemptuously of men.

Busu—straw (B.).

Busu gāṇḍu—straw cushion to sit upon.

Buṭā—stem (B. Dāru subā).

Buṭi— { navel.  
          { navel-cord.

Buṭuni—younger sister (B., H. Bahin).

## C

Chā—tea.

Chāb—to yawn (B. Chahap).

Chābā—to finish ; end : used as a suffix to verbs to denote completion of an action (Sant.).

Chābḍur—sound made by something falling into water (Sant. Cabhar cabhur).

Chāḍu—to throw into water.

Chakad'—leaven ; sourness ; craftiness.

Chāk—wheel.

Chakad'-te—by false accusation.

Chādrā—cloth sheet.

Chādrā—a bald-headed person (Sant. Caḍṛi).

- Chākar—broad (H.) (Sant. Canendar).  
 Chākāting—to mourn : Syn. Hiāting.  
 Chāki—circular heaps of paddy-bundles (after the harvest).  
 Chākiāo—to keep paddy in circular heaps.  
 Chakmak—to shine : Syn. Jhakmakao (H., Beng., Sant.).  
 Chālā—sieve (H., Beng. Chālāni (Sant.).  
 Chālāo—to set in motion ; to drive ; to manage (H.).  
 Chālom }  
 Chād'lom } —tail (B. Chānṛ bol).  
 Chālom-ipil—comet.  
 Chālu—to dig or turn over the earth of a muddy lowland ;  
                     to scrape the ridge of a field.  
 Chālu-usar—to scrape ; to cut down and extend.  
 Chāndā—subscription ; rent ; contribution (H., Beng.).  
 Chāndāe—the roof projecting beyond the walls ; eaves.  
 Chandan—sandal ; to paste with sandal (H., Beng.).  
 Chāṇḍi-bongā—a village deity of the Mundas worshipped  
                     during the Ba'-Parab.  
 Chāṇḍi-sarnā—a sacred grove of the village community  
                     dedicated to the Chāṇḍi-bongā.  
 Chāṇḍi—silver (H.).  
 Chāonri—a long-tailed cow (H.).  
 Chāṇḍu—moon (H. Chāṇḍ ; Beng., Sans. Chandra).  
 Chāṇḍu—month.  
 Chāpi—to wash anything ; to wipe off (B.).  
 Chāpua—bellows (B.).  
 Chāpu—to examine ; to explore ; to touch in order to feel.  
 Chāpu-bārā—to explore about ; to feel about with the hand  
                     (H. Tamarna ; Sant. Tunum).  
 Chāpuḍ'—husk : Syn. Heṛe.  
 Chārā-chenṛe—a kind of small bird of the sparrow species  
                     (H., Beng. Bābui).  
 Chārā—bald ; baldness.  
 Chārgurā—a drag net.



Chhati—ceremony observed on the 8th day after the birth of a child (H.).

Chhaṭ-paṭiā—restless (H.).

Chhaṭ-paṭāo—to be restless (H.).

Chhatri—a caste of the Hindus.

Chhipni—plate.

Chhir—udder.

Chhuchi—nose pin.

Chhur—a kind of out-door game.

Chhuṭi—leave ; acquittal ; discharge.

Chi—what, an interrogation suffix.

Chiā—why.

Chiāchi—because.

Chidgi—to stone.

Chikā—or not ; yes or no : He-chikā—Tell me if it is correct or not, yes or no.

Chikālekā—like what ; in what way.

Chikān—what kind ; what sort.

Chikānā—what kind one (inanimate) ? what is it ? what ?

Chikāni—what-kind one (animate) ?

Chikāṇ-king—two of what kind ?

Chikānko—what-kind ones ?

Chilekā—how ; in what way.

Chilkā—how.

Chilekān—what quality ; what description.

Chilekān-ā—what-like one (inanimate) ?

Chilekāni—which-like one (animate) ?

Chilekān-king—which-like two ?

Chilekān-ko—which-like ones ?

Chilkān—what sort.

Chilkāte—how · in what manner.

Chimāe—why (in the language of the poetry).

Chimin—how many (animate).

Chimnāng—how much ; how many (inanimate).

Chimṭā—pincer.

Chimtāng—what time ; when ?

Chinā—what.

Chināmente—what for ; wherefore ; why.

Chingāo—to separate (H. Chhingao).

Chinhā—to recognise : Syn. Nel-uṛung.

Chinhā-parchā—acquaintance : Syn. Nepel-upṛum.

Chini—sugar.

Chipā—to squeeze : Syn. Rendē', Āinṭhāo.

Chipi—shallow brass dish.

Chiprud'—a flying insect.

Chipud'—a handful.

Chirā—torn ; a portion (B., H.).

Chitar-kābar—spotted (especially red and white).

Chiṭhi—letter (H., Beng.).

Chitirbitir—to scatter ; scattered (H.).

Chitri—partridge (H. Titir).

Chimtā—when.

Chiulāo—ever ; at any time.

Chiulā-o-kā—never.

Cho } —ceremony of kissing before a marriage (*cf.*

Chumān } Sans. Chumbana).

Choke—frog (B.).

Cholāng—to scrape out (Beng. Chholā ; H. Chhilna).

Chongā—funnel ; a funnel of leaves (Beng.).

Chop—fibre rope.

Chopod' } —to suck.

Cheped' }

Choṭā-bā—a kind of flower.

Chowrā—third class low land.

Chu } —to kiss (B., H., Beng. Chumā ; Sans. Chumbana).

Cho }

Chui } —calf.

Chuihon }

- Chuḥundar—musk rat : Syn. Chundi (B.).  
 Chuk—a mistake ; to mistake (*cf.* Beng. Bhul-chuk).  
 Chukā—a small earthen pot.  
 Chukuri—circular rain hat made of leaves.  
 Chumān } —kissing ceremony performed as a preliminary to  
 Cho } a marriage ceremony ; blessing the bridal pair.  
 Chulhā—hearth (Beng. Chulā).  
 Chunā—lime.  
 Chunāuti—a small wooden box for keeping powdered lime.  
 Chundi—pig-tail ; musk rat (S. Chund).  
 Chuṇḍul—to point out with the finger.  
 Chuṇḍul-ḥāḍo—the pointing finger or forefinger.  
 Chuṇḍul-sārsār—the nail of the pointing finger, loosely  
 used for the forefinger.  
 Chupād'—bush.  
 Chuṛin—a kind of malevolent spirit or bongā (H.).  
 Chuṛlā—glass armlet (H., Beng. Churi).  
 Chuṭā—tobacco rolled up in a leaf ; cigarette (Sant. Cuṭi).  
 Chuṭā } —tuft of hair on the crown of the head  
 Chuṭā-ub' } (B. Churchutia : *cf.* Beng. Jhunṭi).  
 Chuṭi—the point at the top of anything.  
 Chuṭu—mouse (smaller species) (Sant. Cutia).

**D**

- Dā—give me.  
 Dā-ā'—elder brother (vocative).  
 Dā—water ; rain (Sant. Dak') (B.).  
 Dā-horo—tortoise.  
 Dā-māṇḍi—food and water (Sant. Dak' daka).  
 Dā-sim—water fowl.  
 Dā-sonsore—grasshopper living in water.  
 Dā-āu-ni—water-carrier ; one who brings water.  
 Dā-āu—a special ceremony connected with marriage.  
 Four maidens go out to a neighbouring pond or

stream and bring water from it to the bride's house (*cf.* Bengali custom of Jal-sādhā.)

Dāb'—hastily ; quickly ; suddenly.

Dāb—to thatch ; to cover with tiles (B.).

Dab-ruār—to repair a hut (B.).

Ḍabāḍubu—sound of splashed water made when swimming (Sant.).

Dabaḍubu—motion of child learning to walk (Sant. Dagar-ḍugur).

Dābdābā—influential ; influence.

Ḍābāk-ḍubuk—to sink and rise again (Sant.).

Dabal—corrupt form of the English word Double ; a great quantity.

Dābāo—to press down ; to suppress ; to threaten (Sant.).

Ḍābāo—to cover ; to pervade.

Ḍābar—a large rice field (Sant.).

Dā-bāsāngsingi—afternoon, 4 P.M. : *lit.* the time when water is heated for cooking rice for the night meal.

Dabḍabāo—to be filled with tears (Sant.).

Dābi—claim ; to claim (Sant., H., Beng.).

Dābi—shoulder blade (Sant.).

Dabkāo } —to lie in wait ; to crouch down in fear (Sant.).  
Dabrāo }

Ḍabkāo—to boil.

Ḍābni—a covering dish.

Ḍābrāo—to cover ; to spread over (Sant. Dambrao).

Ḍābruṛā—to repair : *lit.* to cover again.

Dāchā—flag.

Dāchābid'—to plant a flag (*e.g.*, to give delivery of possession of lands, etc.).

Dāchābinid'—planting of a flag.

Dā-chāṭu—water pot ; earthen vessel for holding water.

Daimudai—complainant and accused.



Dādā—elder brother (B.).

Dādāl—reduplication of Dāl ; to strike repeatedly.

Dādḱā—a wooden vessel used for feeding cattle (Sant. Daka-dak).

Dādni—to advance money ; money given in advance.

Dāḱo—a species of black ant with a large head ; a big-headed man.

Dāḱo—finger ; legs of a crab (Sant. Daḱo ; B., H. Angur from Sans. Anguli).

Dāḱu } —big-headed (Sant. Daḱhu).  
Dāru }

Dāg } —spot ; blemish (Sant.).  
Dāgi }

Dāg'—a corruption of 'dā-ā' meaning water, used as a name-ending of villages, e.g., Hutubdāg, Jamua-dāg, Lohardāga.

Dāgā—to cheat ; to deceive (Sant., H.).

Dāgābāj—deceitful (Sant., H.).

Dāgar-dāgar—shaking of a large body.

Dagdag—deep red colour.

Dagdagāo—to grow luxuriantly ; to burn with a flame (Sant.)

Dāgi—See Dāg.

Dāgimārā—Uri-bulls branded with red-hot iron (these are not used by the Mundas for ploughing).

Dāgni—branding iron.

Dāgul-dāgul—shaggy ; long-haired.

Dah'—enmity ; envy ; ill-will (Sant.).

Dāhā—edible roots (Sant. Dā).

Dāhā—bee-hive ; wasp-hive (B. Dā).

Dāhāng } —a long bamboo, or a long stick.  
Dāng }

Dahar—path ; track (H.).

Dāhi—vengeful.

Dahi—curd (H.).

Dahi—jhuming.

Dāhināo—to leave off some space to the right and moving to the left while ploughing.

Dāhirehi—to sprinkle water ; the ceremony of welcome to the bridegroom in the house of the bride.

Dah-lāo—to wet (Sant.).

Dahlāo—to shake ; to quake.

Dāhnga—very long ; a Mundā sept.

Dahrāo—to drive cattle.

Dahu—a kind of sour fruit.

Dāi—elder sister (Sant., B.).

Dāi—midwife (Sans. Dhātrī).

Dāin—witch : Syn. Najom.

Dāinri—seed separator.

Dāka-dāki } —to push one another.  
Dhāka-dhāk }

Dākdākāo—to burn with a flame.

Dākedāk—to convey anything from stage to stage (Sant.).

Dakhal—possession (H.).

Dakhal nām—to take possession.

Dākhil—to pay ; to deposit.

Dākhilā—receipt : Syn. Rasdi (Sant.).

Dakhin—south (Sant., Sans., Beng., H.).

Dakhnāhi—southern (Sant., H.).

Dāk-orā—post-office.

Dāku—robber (H.).

Dāl—to beat ; to strike ; to assault.

Dālā—basket (Sant., Beng., Sans. Dālakam).

Dālob-dālob—to trot.

Dālāl—a broker, a tout (H.).

Dālān—a mud or brick wall ; a brick building (H.).

Dālāng-ḍulung—paddy of weak growth ; to walk like a sick man.

Dal-dal—marsh ; swampy ground (Sant. Dalahi).

Daldal—to shiver (Sant. Daldalāo).

Dāl-i —one fit to be beaten.

Dāli—peas, pulses, split into two pieces (B.).

Dāli—basket without lid (Sant. Dalich) (B., Beng.).

Dalidar—voracious.

Dālikāṭāri—(from Dāli, the Pahan's winnowing fan, and  
Kāṭāri, the Pahan's sacrificial knife) the service  
land of the Pahan for priestly service in the  
village.

Dalil—document (H.).

Dalkāo—to shake.

Dālob—to cover ; to thatch a roof.

Dālui-dālui—long-haired.

Dām—price (H.).

Damā—asthma.

Dāmādol—to be in trouble.

Damas }  
Dhamas } —a kind of skin disease.

Dāmbhā—a pommelo (H.).

Dāmṛā—an earthen lamp.

Dāmṛi—a half-piece.

Dāmul—exile (H.).

Dān—gift ; alms (Sans. Dāna).

Dānā }  
Dāin } —to search about.  
Dānṛā }

Dānā—grain ; gram (H.).

Dānāb—covering of a roof ; thatch.

Dānae—to judge.

Dānāis—opinion ; judgment.

Danalob—covering.

Dānāṅg—to hide from view, to disappear behind ; to die  
(Sant. Danan).

Dānāpāni—food and drink.

Dāuāpāl—covering (from Dapal, to cover).

Dānāpāl—beating ; assault (from Dapal, to beat each other).

Danḍ—fine ; punishment (Sans. Daṇḍa).

Dānḍā—stick ; club (H.)

Dāndā—to be surprised (*cf.* Ākādāndā).

Dāndā—waist ; loin (H.).

Dāndāgiri—to be completely surprised.

Dandanāo—quickly ; to walk proudly.

Dāndāti—offerings made to appease a *Bhut* or spirit.

Dāndhā } —occupation ; to search ; to labour.  
Dhāndā }

Danḍe—to impose a fine (Sant. Dāṇom ; Sans. Daṇḍa).

Dāṇḍi—a small stick ; balance.

Dāṇḍikā—a kind of fish.

Dāṇom } —a handle.  
Dānom }

Dāṅg—bamboo pole ; a measure of time : *e.g.*, Mid ḡāṅg  
singie rakab kana—The sun rose one ḡāṅg, *i.e.*, 7 A.M.

Dāṅg—certainly ; of course.

Dāṅgāhāṅgāmā—affray ; fight (H.).

Dāṅgi—to rock a child to soothe it.

Dāṅgrā } —servant ; unmarried boy (Sant. Dāṅgua).  
Dhāṅgrā }

Dāṅgrī } —maid servant ; unmarried girl (B. Dhangrīn).  
Dhāṅgrī }

Dāno-dāno—to proclaim ; to publish (Sant. Dae-dae).

Dāonri—cattle used for threshing grain (Sant. Dahin).

Dāonri-te-en—threshing by cattle, as opposed to threshing  
by feet (Kāṭā-te-en).

Dānr—upland : Syn. Piri.

Dānrā—to search ; to enquire ; to seek (B., Sans. Dhun  
ḡhanam ; H. Dhunṛna).

Dānrā-bārā—to search about : Syn. Nāmbārā.

**Dāṇṛe**—offering ; to sacrifice (Sant. Dare) ; sacrificial victim.

**Dāṇṛeyā**—to refuse to eat and express dissatisfaction.  
After a marriage ceremony is over there is a feast in which the bridegroom and his party take part. Nobody may partake of any food until the bridegroom begins to eat. The bridegroom usually refuses to eat until some suitable gift is promised by the father-in-law. The bridegroom is then said to be 'dāṇṛeyā.'

**Dāṇṭā**  
**Dāṇḍā** } —stick : Syn. Soṭā.

**Dāṇṭāo**—to rebuke.

**Dāṇṭi**—handle ; stalk (B. Bent).

**Dāṇṛkā**—a kind of fish.

**Dāo**—opportunity (Sant.).

**Dāoghāt**—to lie in wait.

**Dāpā dāpā**—sound made by the flapping of wings of birds (used as a verb also).

**Dāpāl**—reciprocal form of Dāl ; to strike each other.

**Dāpāl**—a covering.

**Dāpālgopoe**—a riot ; an affray : a deadly affray.

**Dāprom**—reciprocal form of Dārom ; to meet each other ; the ceremony connected with the first meeting of the bridegroom's party and the bride's party.

**Dar**—trench ; a line of raised earth for the purpose of sowing.

**Dār**—big branch of a tree (Sant., H., Beng. Dāl) : Syn. Dārā.

**Daram**  
**Dharam** } —religion (H.).

**Darām kāji**—religious instructions.

**Dārāṅ**—to pray and make promises of offerings to a spirit.

**Dārāo**—to frighten (H.).

**Darap**—thing (meaning money) (Sans. Dravya).

**Darbār**—meeting.

**Dardāhā**—gluttonous ; a glutton ; poor (Sans. Daridram) :  
cf. Dalidar.

**Dardar**—to spread the palm of the hand.

**Dardhup**—to run hither and thither ; to work hard.

**Dārḥā**—a pool or a deep place in a river.

**Dārḥābhut**—spirit presiding in a dārḥā.

**Dārḥāsarnā**—a sacred grove dedicated to the Dārḥābhut.

**Dārī**—to be able ; can ; to know how to do ; to get the  
better of : used as a suffix to verbs.

**Dāri** }  
**Dānāri** } —strength.

**Dari**—carpet.

**Dārī**—a spring.

**Dariāo**—sea ; ocean.

**Daridar** }  
**Dalidar** } —poor ; greedy.

**Dariāfat** }  
**Dariāp** } —to enquire (Sant., H.).

**Dārīlekā**—fit ; able.

**Darjā**—class ; rank (H.).

**Darji**—tailor (H.).

**Darḱā**—cradle ; manger.

**Darkāo**—to crack.

**Darmāhā**—wages.

**Darkun**—steep.

**Dārō**—the two big legs of a crab.

**Dārom**—to meet ; to welcome (Sant. Daram).

**Darrāo**—to grind pulse.

**Dārpoen**—a coward.

**Dāru**—distilled liquor.

**Dāru**—tree (Sant. Dare) (Sans.).

**Dārudhompo**—a cluster of trees.

**Dāru-gāṇḍu**—a wooden seat.

**Dāruhuṭār**—a kind of plant.

**Dārulunḍi**—wooden ladle.

**Dāru sehel**—a wooden mortar.

**Dasā**—condition (H.).

**Dasāi-ghāṇḍu**—the month of Āswin (September-October.)

**Dasāi-parab**—the celebrated Hindu festival—the Durga puja ; the immersion ceremony is celebrated on the Vijayādaśami day or 10th day after the new moon in the month of Aswin, from which the name Dasāi is derived.

**Dasāi-behri**—subscription paid to the landlords for Dasāi puja.

**Dasāo** }  
**Dhasāo** } —to crumble ; to pull down.

**Dasārā**—Same as Dasāi-parab.

**Dāsi**—fringe.

**Dāsi**—male servant ; to be engaged as a servant.

**Dasnā** }  
**Dhasnā** } —slope of a hill.

**Dastur**—custom ; usage ; rule (H.).

**Dasturi**—commission (H.).

**Dāṭā**—tooth (Sant., B.), Beng. ; (Sans. Danta).

**Dāṭāo**—to rebuke.

**Dāti**—tooth of sickle.

**Dāṭmot**—stout ; fat (Sant.).

**Dāṭom**—a kind of middle-sized basket.

**Dātrā** }  
**Dāturā** } —dhutura plant.

**Dātrāṅgā**—to paint the teeth.

**Dātrom**—sickle (Sant., B. ; Sans. Dātra).

**Daulat**—wealth (H.).

**Dāuli**—a big knife.

Daurā—a big basket.

Daurā-dauri—quickly.

Daurāhā—runner.

Daurāo—to send one running ; to chase.

Dauri—a basket.

Dāuri     } —to run.  
Dhāuri }

Dāwā—claim : Syn. Dābi.

Dāwāi—medicine : Syn. Rānu.

Dawāt—inkpot.

Dayā—mercy ; pity.

Dayak'-dayak'—to trot.

De—interjection.

Deāo—to cause to give ; to compel to pay : Syn. Om-tukā  
(H. Diladena).

De-e'     } —to climb ; to enter a carriage ; to ride on a  
Dej'     } horse (B.).

Debel—to swim (B., H. Pāerna) : Syn. Oiyār.

Debedebe—foul water ; muddy water.

Deḍgej'—dwarf.

Deḡāo—jump ; to cross by jumping over.

Deḡāo-ene—an out-door game.

Deh—body : Syn. Hoṛmo.

Dehāt—country (H.).

Dej'—See De-e'.

Dekhāo—to show : Syn. Udub'.

Delā—come along (vocative singular, used interjec-  
tionally).

Delābu—come along (we all) following me.

Delāng—come along (you and I) (B. Dolang).

Del-ḍel     } —a big-bellied person ; applied to a pregnant  
Dil-ḍil     } woman also.

Dembā     } —clod.  
Dhembā }



**Dembo**—said of paddy which has not yet grown out of the stalk.

**Demchu**—a kind of black bird.

**Demkā**—dwarf and big bellied.

**Dende**—tailless ; hairless ; leafless.

**Denebel**—swimming.

**Dengā**—to assist ; to help.

**Dengā**—under-cloth put on by a woman when in menses.

**Denengā**—assistance ; help.

**Depengā**—reciprocal form of **Dengā** ; to help each other.

**Deo**—deity ; spirit ; Syn. **Bongā** (H.)

**Deor**—husband's younger brother (H.)

**Deorṛā**—a witch-finder ; magician ; Syn. **Māti**, **Sokhā** (B.).

**Deothan**—a festival of the Mundas—borrowed from the Hindus.

**Deper** } —reciprocal form of **Der**.  
**Depere** }

**Der**—to copulate (Sant., B. Optong).

**Derā**—camp ; lodging ; Syn. **Derā Orā**.

**Derāng**—perhaps ; probably (B., Ja., Sant. **Menā**).

**Der** } —delay ; to be late ; Syn. **Herā** (H., Beng.).  
**Deri** }

**Der** } —one and a quarter ; 50 per cent.  
**Derhi** }

**Dere**—same as **Deper**.

**Derej'-derej'**—playfully ; in a jocular manner.

**Derhi**—a loan at 50 per cent. interest.

**Des**—country ; Syn. **Disum** (Beng., H., Sans. **Deśa**).

**Desāuli bongā**—a village deity presiding over the **Desāuli sarnā**. .

**Deṭ'-deṭ'**—small ; thin.

**Dewān**—manager (H.)

**Dewāni**—civil (H.)

Dhā—sound of some thing falling.

Dhābā—veranda.

Dhādos—fearless ; brave.

Dhādra M. } —old and lean (used contemptuously).  
Dhādri F.

Dhādri—any old animal (female) (used contemptuously).

Dhāi—a kind of plant.

Dhāk } —heat ; flame.  
Dhāp }

Dhākā—to push (H.)

Dhakchakāo } —to hesitate.  
Dhukchukāo }

Dhākadhāki—to push each other (H.)

Dhākāo—to cover.

Dhāki—a large basket.

Dhāklādhākli } —to push each other (H.).  
Dheklādhekli }

Dhāl—shield (H.)

Dhāmādhur—pompously.

Dhamak } —influence.  
Dhamas }

Dhamas—a kind of skin disease.

Dhamkā—to threaten ; to chide (B., Beng., H.).

Dhamkā-dhamki—to threaten (H.).

Dhāmpā-dhompo } —cluster of fruits.  
Jhāmpā-jhompo }

Dhamsāo—to beat severely.

Dhāndhā } —occupation.  
Dāndhā }

Dhandanāo } —to buzz, as a fly.  
Banbhanāo }

Dhāndra-dhundru—Short-sighted.

Dhāngā M. } —tall.  
Dhāngi F. }

Dhangar }  
 Dangar } —rich ; wealthy (H., Sans., Beng. Dhant).  
 Dhani }

Dhāngar—servant.

Dhania—coriander seed (H., Beng.).

Dhanmanāo—to fall down.

Dhānplā—a kind of drum ; tambourine.

Dhāoā—to go in crowds ; to go in large number.

Dhāo }  
 Dhāno } —time (H.).

Dhāp—flame.

Dhār—debt (H., Beng.).

Dhār—edge (Beng., H.).

Dhārā—flow of water.

Dhārā—anything put on a scale to balance equally (H., Beng.).

Dharā-dhari—to catch each other ; hustling.

Dharamdāk—last warning.

Dhārāo—to be in debt ; to owe.

Dharas—patience ; free from fever ; beyond danger.

Dharkāo—slope ; to pour out.

Dharmo—true ; truth.

Dharmokāji—true statement.

Dhārṇā—to sit at one's door till a prayer is granted (H., Beng.).

Dharnā—the large beam which supports the ridge pole of a roof.

Dharpā—trap.

Dharti—universe ; the earth ; Syn. Ote-disum (Sans. Dharitri).

Dhasāo—to collapse ; to fall down ; to pull down (H.).

Dhasnā—a pit ; a pit near the slope of a hill.

Dhātā dhuṭu—stumps of trees.

Dhāting—sound of dumāng or drum.

Dhāṭkā—twigs of trees.

Dhātu—minerals.

Dhāwādhāwi—to go in a large body.

Dhebā M. }  
Dhebi F. } —short-statured.

Dheb-dhebe }  
Dhebrā } —big-bellied.

Dhebuā—pice ; money ; generally meaning ‘ two pice.’

Dhejrāhā }  
Dhejgar } —ugly ; dirty.

Dhekār—to belch.

Dhelā—clod of earth ; a kind of thorny plant (H.).

Dhelkusi—a sling used to throw stones to a great distance.

Dhenki—husking mortar (H.).

Dhenkok’—cry of peacock.

Dher—many ; much (H.).

Dher—a heap (H.).

Dherā—a hand spindle.

Dhes—to implicate.

Dhesā-dhesi—to excuse oneself and implicate another (Sant.).

Dhiāputā—family.

Dhil }  
Dhilāng } —loose ; to neglect (H., Beng.).

Dhilāo—to neglect ; careless.

Dhilisili—careless ; lazy (H.).

Dhiluā—a swing ; to hang ; Syn. Hākā.

Dhimsi—a big-bellied woman.

Dhimā—mild (H.).

Dhindhi—a pod of cotton.

Dhingur—a piece of wood suspended on the neck of cattle so that they may not run away ; Syn. Ṭaku.

Dhirāo—to threaten (H.).

Ḑhiri    } —a heap (H.).  
Ḑheri    }

Ḑhirisusti—slowly (H.).

Ḑhismis—to dismiss a case ; corrupt form of the English word 'dismiss.'

Ḑhiṭ—obstinate ; impudent (H.).

Ḑhiṭhāi—impudence (H.).

Ḑhoāo—to carry.

Ḑhoṛo—hollow in a tree (H.).

Ḑhodṛo—fat.

Ḑhokhā—doubt ; to deceive (H.).

Ḑhol—drum.

Ḑholki—a smaller kind of drum.

Ḑholo—a fat and lazy woman.

Ḑholomolo    } —drowsy.  
Ḑulumulu    }

Ḑhomok-chomok—to walk quickly.

Ḑhomsā-Ḑhumsi—to walk stumbling.

Ḑhomsol—fat (used contemptuously).

Ḑhoṇḍ—a man with a long neck.

Ḑhoṇḍ    } —a kind of snake.  
Ḑunḍu    }

Ḑhopso    } —lazy.  
Ḑhoso    }

Ḑhoreā—heat.

Ḑhoṛhā—rivulet ; streamlet (H.).

Ḑhoṛhā—belly (used contemptuously).

Ḑhoṛori    } —a kind of tree ; a lean and old woman.  
Ḑuḍṛi    }

Ḑhoso—lazy.

Ḑhoti—cloth (H.).

Ḑhoān—incense (H.).

Ḑhubghās—kind of grass (Sans. Dūrvā ; H. Dub).

Ḑhubi—washerman (H.).

Dhukā—storm.

Dhukā-dhuki—to fan.

Dhukāo—to blow bellows ; Syn. Sipud'.

Dhukchukāo—to hesitate ; to be frightened.

Dhuk-dhuk } —to palpitate ; to throb.

Dhuk-dhuki

Dhukni—an unmarried woman who forces herself on a man to marry him.

Dhukchuku—doubtful.

Dhulā—a bundle of rope.

Dhulki—a kind of small drum ; a fat girl.

Dhum—crowd.

Dhumā M. } —fat and dwarf.

Dhumi F.

Dhumdhām—pomp and display (H.).

Dhumṛā M. } —stout ; fat.

Dhumṛi F.

Dhumur-rasi—honey of the bee of the Dhumur species.

Dhumur-dā—beehive of the bee of the Dhumur species.

Dhumur-engā—a species of small bee called Dhumur.

Dhunāo—to card cotton ; to strike with the horn.

Dhunā—smoke ; Syn. Sukul (H., B., Sans. Dhūma).

Dhund—fog ; misty.

Dhundur—smoky.

Dhundhā } —short-sighted.

Dundā

Dhundur-musā—dejected ; sad.

Dhungiā—smoke.

Dhungiākān—smoky.

Dhuniā—one who cards cotton.

Dhunṛa-dhunṛi—to search about.

Dhunṛāo—to search (H. Dhunṛnā ; Sans. Dhundhaṇam).

Dhup—heat of the Sun (H.).

Dhupdhuman—incense (H.).

Dhur  
Dhurā } —dust ; to beat into powder.  
Dhurī

Dhurdhurāo—to hate ; to drive out contemptuously.

Dhurīao—to collect ; to gather.

Dhurjharāoni—fee paid for cleansing one's feet which is  
covered with dust.

Dhurmār—to hate.

Dhurut—clever ; a cheat ; Syn. Chenṭ.

Dhusā—a kind of woollen cloth.

Dhusāo } —to blame, to dislike.  
Dusāo

Dhut—interjection ; to signify annoyance or contempt.

Ḍi } —village ; *Basti* ; hamlet.  
Ḍih'

Dia } —lamp.  
Dimi

Diāsalāi—matches (H.).

Ḍibi—a small earthen vessel.

Ḍiḍi—to stand (said of children).

Ḍidi—a vulture.

Ḍiḍin—to stand on tip-toe.

Ḍiḍgar—fearless.

Ḍiḍ—to be firm ; to take courage.

Ḍigao—to remove ; to move.

Ḍigimigi } —to shake.  
Ḍagmagāo

Ḍigir-ḍigir—to shake.

Ḍigri—a decree ; corrupt form of the English word  
'decree.'

Diguār—a Chaukidar ; rural Police.

Diguāri—pertaining to a Diguār.

Ḍihāri—pertaining to a Ḍi.

Ḍihāri-kore—round about the village.

Dik }  
Dik-dik } —annoyance (H.).

Dikdikao—to annoy.

Dikiāo—to annoy.

Diku—a high-caste foreigner, as opposed to Kero—a low caste foreigner ; a land-lord.

Diku—language of a foreigner.

Dikuntānā—to show one's superiority ; to lord over.

Dikuperā—a foreigner guest.

Dil—mind (H.).

Ḑilḑāl—swaying motion.

Ḑil-ḑil—pregnant.

Ḑili }  
Ḑhili } —to loosen ; to slacken.

Ḑili—a large basket.

Dilgar }  
Dilwār } —brave ; bold.

Ḑiḑgar

Ḑilkāo—to throw down by beating gently.

Dimāk—pride (H.).

Dimāki—proud.

Ḑimbā-poṭā—the upper intestine.

Ḑimbu—a kind of fruit.

Dimiḑāṇḑi—lamp-stand.

Ḑimni—a large basket for storing grain.

Din—day ; Syn. Hulāṅg (H.) ; Tamaṛia Mundari Syn.  
Dilā (H.).

Dināki—daily ; every day (H.).

Dinbhar—whole day ; Syn. Singiburā, or Singisāṭuh.

Ḑinḑā—virgin ; unmarried ; barren (H.).

Din-ete—since the day.

Ḑingiḑāṅgā—to swing to and fro.

Ḑingrā—dwarf and roundish.

Dinihār }  
Dāni } —liberal ; generous (H.).



Dipli—time ; moment ; instant ; season.

Dipu—corrupt form of the English word 'Depôt.'

Diremonte—in calmness of mind.

Ḍiṛh—firm ; Brave.

Diri—stone.

Diring—horn.

Dirisehel—a stone mortar.

Disā—side ; direction (H.).

Disi—native ; country-made (H., Beng.).

Ḍismis } —corrupt form of the English word  
Phismis } 'Dismiss.'

Distā } —one quire (H., Beng.).  
Jistā }

Disum—country (Sans. Deśa).

Do —to place ; to keep ; to keep in concubinage. Sometimes loosely used to mean marriage in Sagai form (B. Dohoe).

Do —too ; then ; affixed to words to emphasise, *e.g.*,  
Amdo, Aedo, Nado, Mendo.

Doāt—inkpot (H., Beng.).

Dobar—double ; twice as much (H.).

Ḍobe—to dip in water.

Ḍobhā—pond (H.).

Ḍobo—drowsy : to nod the head as a sign of consent  
(B. Duṛum).

Ḍobol-Ḍobol—heaving up and down on the surface of  
water (Sant. Dombol-dombol).

Dobrāo—to fold ; to plough for the second time ; to repeat.

Dodād'—to deny (Sant. Dodao).

Dodhāri—two-edged (H.).

Ḍoḍo } —to urinate ; urine (B. Aru).  
Ḍuki }

Ḍoḍom-Ḍoḍom—to walk with shaking of the head (as of  
old and aged persons).

Do-eme—keep it (inanimate) .

Doime—keep it (animate).

Dogā—come ! same as Do.

Dohā-bohā—to carry away (Dhona).

Dohāe—to appeal ; to cry for help (H., Beng.).

Dohār—a water channel for letting out water from a  
Bāndh.

Dohmat—to blame ; blame (H.).

Doho } —to keep : see Do.  
Do }

Doi—to sit, in the language of children (also used when  
addressing children). Shortened form of Dub.

Dohrāo—to double up ; to plough for the second time ;  
to repeat.

Doj'—parrot : Syn. Miru.

Dokā—a kind of tree.

Dokā }  
Bokā } —an idiot.  
Kokā }

Dokān—shop (H.).

Dokāndār—shopkeeper (H.).

Dokhā } —to cheat ; disappointment ; doubt.  
Dhokhā }

Dokod'-Jokod'—slack ; loose.

Dokhol—to occupy ; occupancy ; possession (H., Beng.  
Dakhal).

Dokrā—a half-pice.

Dol—the Hindu festival.

Dol—iron bucket.

Dolā—exhortative particle signifying 'Come ; Come on.'

Dolā }  
Dogā } —come ; let us go.  
Delā }

Dolābu—come ; let us all go.

Dolāng—Come ; let us go (you and I).

Dolāo—to shake ; to ring the bell (H.).

Dol-dāl—to stagger.

Doloe-doloe } —to walk with loosened hair waving in  
Dalaē-dala<sup>e</sup> } the wind.

Doli—a sort of palanquin (H., Beng. Dooli).

Dolop'-dolop' } —flickering unsteadily.  
Julup-julup }

Dom—a low-caste aboriginal tribe.

Domrā—a defiled and outcasted man.

Domṭunki—basket.

Don—low land for growing paddy.

Dondo—to raise up.

Dondo—fool ; foolish ; ignorant (B., Beng. Bokā).

Dongā—a boat.

Dongol—fire : Syn. Sengel.

Dopo } —reciprocal form of Do ; to love each other.  
Dopho }

Dorābing—a kind of snake (B. Dorabing).

Dorob—ornaments ; valuable articles.

Dorobos—all ; ruin.

Dorogā—a head constable, or sub-inspector of police.

Do-rasā—mixed (used of tobacco only).

Dos—sin ; fault : Syn. Gunha (H., Beng.).

Dosimāni—boundaries of two villages (H.).

Doskhot—signature ; to sign.

Doyā—back.

Doyā-e-me—turn your back and follow me.

Doyāhisā—hinder part ; back part ; latter part.

Duān } —raising (B., H., Beng. Dhunā).  
Dumān }

Duār—door (H., Beng.).

Duārsini—door silt.

Dub'—to sit.

Dubā-chenre—a kind of bird.

Ḑubāo—to immerse in water: Syn. Ḑumbui.

Dubākān—sitting ; assembled.

Ḑubhā—a kind of brass cup.

Ḑubhi }  
Ḑubri } —a small brass cup.

Dudmul—pigeon.

Dudub' }  
Dunub' } —a sitting ; a meeting.

Ḑudugar—foggy ; misty ; smoky (either on account of smoke or on account of fog).

Dudul—act of pouring out.

Ḑugur-Ḑugur—to walk very slowly.

Ḑui—to catch fish by stirring up the water so that fishes come out on the surface.

Ḑuki—to urinate ; urine (B. Aru).

Ḑukipoṭom—one who always urinates ; a term of abuse.

Duku—trouble ; sorrow ; pain ; illness (H. Dukh ; Beng., Sans. Dukhaḥ).

Dul—to pour something.

Dulār—to love ; darling ; dear.

Duldā—ceremony of pouring consecrated water on the bridal pair.

Duldulāo—luxuriant.

Ḑulu—a leap cup: Syn. Kui (Sant. Ḑolkha).

Ḑulumulu—sad looking ; dejected (Sant. Dolomolo).

Dumāng—a drum.

Dumbu—grass.

Ḑumbui—to immerse in water ; to sink.

Dundu—an owl of the big species.

Dundur—indistinctly visible ; defective eyesight.

Dundu-ene }  
Dundu-inung } —the game of blind man's buff.

Dundrāo—to search about for anything (H. *Dhuzṛnā*;  
Sans. *Dhundhanam*).

Dundu-bing—a kind of snake (B.).

Dungā—to suspend ; to hang ; to carry by hanging : Syn.  
Hākā (B. *Jhulā*).

Duniā—world.

Dupul—reciprocal form of Dul.

Dur—a kind of bird.

Durā—door ; dust.

Durāug—song ; to sing. Varieties of songs are : Genā,  
Jādur, Jāpi, Jārgā, Karam, Iahsuā, Māge.

Duriā—plaited thread (false hair).

Dursut—to put right.

Durum—to lie down and sleep.

Durumus—ill ; indisposed (Sant. *Dodorso*).

Dusman—enemy (H.).

Dutām—negotiator in a marriage.

## E

E—vocative.

E—abbreviated form of third personal pronoun.

E—lac (B.).

E }  
Eā } —seven.

E-ābā—oh father (a form of address used by children).

Eām—to cry ; to weep.

Eāngā—oh mother (a form of address used by children).

Ebe-tebe—same as Ābe-tābe.

Eḍe-beḍe }  
Enḍe-benḍe } —a confused statement.

Edel—cotton ; cotton trees ; *Bombax malabaricum* (Semar.,  
Beng. Simul).

Eee' }  
Ij' } —stool (B.).

Eger—to abuse ; to quarrel ; to chastise.

Ejāhār } —deposition.  
Ijāhār }

Ejāhār-omjādā—gave evidence.

Ejlās } —court.  
Ijlās }

Ejmāl } —joint : Syn. Mid're.  
Ijmāl }

Ekā—alone : Syn. Eskār.

Ekālte—at once ; instantly : Syn. B. Odege or Bodete.

Ekbārgi } —entirely : Syn. Misātorsā.  
Ekdom }

Eklā—to shake ; to quake ; to quiver ; to tremble ; to move.

Ekrār—to agree ; to promise.

Ekrār-nāmā—agreement.

Eksātte—together : Syn. Midte.

Ektiār—authority ; control.

Ektorpha—one-sided ; ex-parte.

Elā—exclamation ; calling one's attention ; come.

Elākā } —country ; province ; jurisdiction : Syn. Simān,  
Ilaka } Disum.

Elāng—let us go (two of us).

Elāng—to give out heat.

Ele-ele—in a light manner ; jestingly.

Em—abbreviated form of 'Om.'

Em } —to give.  
Om }

Emruṛā } —to give back.  
Om-ruār }

Emānko—et cetera ; such ones.

En—that (adj.) (inanimate and animate).

En—to thresh by treading with feet.

En-utār—to thresh out completely (utār—suffix to denote completion of an action).

Ena—that one (inanimate).

Enādo—that one (pointing out the object).

Enādo—then ; thereupon.

Enāge—that one ; that's it.

Enāng—then ; at that time. A suffix indicating a past hour within the day.

Enāo—that also.

Enāmente—for that reason ; therefore.

Enāmentedo—therefore.

Enāre—if that be so.

Enḍā—to throw.

Endrej'—four days hence.

Enej' } —game ; Syn. Inung.  
Ene }

Enetej'—beginning.

Engā—mother ; added to words to denote the female sex.

Engā-āpu—parents.

Engā-bāge-lijā—the cloth given to the mother of the bride.

Engājopor } —*lit.* fit to be a mother ; a woman aged 20  
Engājukur } to 25.

Engākaṭu—the big toe.

Enreo }  
Iminreo } —even if ; even then.

Engāsārsār—the middle finger.

Engātepo—thumb.

Engel-pengel—topsyturvy ; to turn on the sides.

Enkā—like that.

Enkāte—in that way ; in that manner.

Enko, Inko—those.

Enlekā—like that.

Enpārom—beyond that.

Enre—in that ; there.

Enredo } —otherwise, or else ; but then.  
Kāredo }

Eren } —to quench ; to extinguish (B. Inri).  
Enren }

Ensā } —on that side.  
Ensāre }

Entāre—in that place ; on that side.

Entāiomte—after that ; subsequently ; thereafter.

Ente—there ; by that ; then.

Eon—to awake ; to wake up.

Eotrong—a kind of fruit (H. Kari).

Epegār } —reciprocal form of Eger, and Erang ; quarrel ;  
Eperāng } dispute ; bad terms.

Eplāng—to bask in the sun.

Erā—a full-grown woman.

Eṛāge—certainly ; much.

Erāng—to abuse ; to chastise ; to quarrel ; to scold.

Eṛe-uri—auspicious omen.

Esāṇḍi—wooden frame of a plough.

Esed'—to be angry ; dissatisfied.

Esel—rain ; white.

Eskār—alone ; only one ; lonely (H. Ekelā ; Beng. Ēkā).

Eskarge—alone (emphatic).

Eṭā—another ; a different ; other.

Eṭā-gā—another thing (inanimate).

Eṭā-hulā—another day.

Eṭā-king—two other (animate).

Eṭā-ko—others ; other ones (animate).

Eṭā-ni—another one (animate).

Eṭāng—thin ; fine.

Eṭbār—to believe.

Ete—from (Beng. Haite).

Eṭe—to begin.

Eṭed'—to feel uneasy ; to feel tired.



Eṭej'—beginning.

Etel—to aim.

Eṭem-ṭerem—many things ; miscellaneous things.

Eṭkā—to be bad.

Eṭkān—bad, evil.

Eṭkānhāsā—bad soil.

Eṭkān-ṭaiād—dirty place.

Etong—to retort quickly.

Etwār—Sunday.

## G

Gā-ā'—to sew up mats.

Gābhā—middle ; pith (Sant., H., Sans. Garbha).

Gachāo—to promise ; to undertake (Sant., H.).

Gāchi—plants (Sant., H.).

Gāḍā—river.

Gāḍābing—snake living in water.

Gādar—to be full-grown ; just before ripening.

Gādar } —half ripe.  
Gādra }

Gādhā—ass ; donkey.

Gādhā-godho—up and down ; rough.

Gādi—dumb.

Gādla—unclean.

Gāgrā—water pot : Syn. Dāchāṭu.

Gahnā—ornament.

Gāi—cow.

Gāi-horā—the milky way (Sant. Panjar dahar).

Gāi-uri—cows.

Gaj—measuring rod ; one yard.

Gaj' gaj'—difficulty ; trouble ; inconvenience.

Gālāng—to make mats by inter-twining the palm leaves.

Gālāng-kārdhāni—a belt made of plaited thread ; to bind hair with tape.

Gālāo—to melt : Syn. Ser.

Gāli—to abuse : Syn. Erāng, Eger.

Gāmā—affixed to 'dā,' it means—' to rain.'

Gāmāng—to titillate.

Gāmbhir—grave.

Gāmechā—napkin ; a short cloth.

Gan—umbra of the moon : so called because the moon is then said to be sitting with her courtiers, *e.g.*, Chandu-dubakiako, which means that the moon has an umbra.

Gandā—a set of four ; one anna.

Gandē—oblique.

Gandhak—sulphur.

Gāndhi—a kind of insect emitting bad smell.

Ganḍu—a kind of small wooden chair.

Gan-gan—to turn round and round.

Gangā—the Ganges.

Gānjā—hemp.

Gānjāo—to heap up.

Gānjeri—one addicted to smoking gānjā.

Ganjhu—a big money-lender.

Gānji—cotton vest.

Gāṇṭi—to stir with a spoon while cooking : Syn. Theo (*cf.* Beng. Ghonṭo).

Gāo—wound.

Gāonli—pertaining to a small village.

Gāonwār—indiscreet ; foolish ; a minor.

Gāoākān—wounded.

Gap sap—talk.

Gāpā—to-morrow.

Gāphlat }  
Gāphlati } —negligence.

Gāpi—talkative.

Gara—ill luck (H., Beng., Gr̥ha).

Gārad'—jail.

Gārā—See Gāḍā.

Gārasāi-bongā—the deity who presides over childbirth.

Gar̥bar—confusion.

Gar̥-barāo—to be confused.

Gardā—dust.

Gardān—to push by the neck.

Gār̥hā—a water channel.

Gār̥hā-loyong—a very low land.

Gār̥hā-gor̥ho—full of pits.

Garib—poor : Syn. Renge hor̥o.

Garjāo—to growl.

Garmi—syphilis.

Gar̥sar—average.

Gar̥ur—any big bird.

Gasar—to cleanse utensils by rubbing.

Gāsij'—passing of winds.

Gati—relative ; friend ; companion ; to clasp in arms ; to go arm in arm (H.).

Gāṭi—limestone.

Gāṭi-gārā—a limestone quarry.

Gati-bāge—(*lit.* leaving the relations) ; the ceremony of formal demand of compensation from the bridegroom by the bride's female relations.

Gaudi—a distance of about 3 miles.

Ge—a form of addressing females ; affixed to 'he' implying emphatic affirmation.

Gel }  
Geleā } —ten.

Gemer—to seize and hold by the mouth.

Genā—edge ; side : Syn. Atom, Jāpā.

Gendā—a ball.

- Ger—to cut by the teeth as by a mouse or white ant.
- Geṛe—a duck ; a goose.
- Ghāi—a spy ; tale-bearer.
- Ghamandī—to boast (H.).
- Ghāni—oil press (H., Beng.).
- Ghanṭā—bell ; hour (H., Beng.).
- Ghanṭi—a small bell (H., Beng.).
- Ghāo—injury · wound (H., Beng.).
- Ghar-dijoā—a son-in-law who is adopted in the family of the bride.
- Ghaṛi—hour ; time (H.).
- Ghaṛi-kad'—a little while.
- Ghāsi—a low-caste Hindu.
- Ghaskāo—to escape ; to slip away.
- Ghāt—an elevated range.
- Ghar-jozreā—See Ghar dijoā.
- Ghaṭal-bāṛhal—loss and profit.
- Ghaṭāo—to shorten ; to lose ; to deduct ; to fall short ; to have an insufficient supply of (H.).
- Ghāṭi—loss (H.).
- Ghāṭwār—a watch-man on a ghāt.
- Gheje-beje—filthy.
- Ghināo—to hate.
- Ghināo hoṛo—one who hates.
- Gholāo—to get confused.
- Ghornā—a hedge ; a fence : Syn. Bakṛi.
- Ghor-ghusiā—a lazy fellow ; a stay at home.
- Ghughurā—ankle bell.
- Ghulghul—darkness caused by clouds.
- Ghurazṭ—circuitous : Syn. Biniur.
- Ghurmuchāo—to twist : Syn. Penṭor.
- Ghus—bribe.
- Ghusā—to prod with fist.
- Ghusāo—to cause to enter ; to enter.

Gidgidāo—to drag so as to make a rumbling sound.

Gij-gij'—filthy ; close together.

Gidi     }  
Gidni } —vulture.

Gini—a kind of small fish.

Gilā—moist (H.).

Gilṭi—swelling in the groin (H.).

Gilās—glass ; corrupt from of the English word 'glass.'

Gilipdār—to arrest.

Girā—a triangular fish net.

Giri—to throw away ; to fall down ; used as a suffix denoting the doing of an act completely.

Girjā—church ; to join a religious service.

Girmiṭ—agreement made by the tea-garden coolies ; corrupt form of the word 'Agreement.'

Giru—red earth.

Giti—to lie down ; to sleep.

Gitorā—the sleeping room ; dormitory.

Gitil—sand ; insect.

Gitil ote—sandy soil.

Giu—shame ; modesty ; shyness.

Gojā—to sharpen to a point.

Gojākān—pointed.

Goālā—a Hindu caste ; those who tend cattle.

Goā     }  
Gohā } —witness ; to give evidence.

Gobar hoṭko—a kind of out-door game.

Gobrāha—dirty ; unclean.

Goe'     }  
Gojo } —to kill ; to die ; death.

God'—to pluck.

God'-argu—to pluck and bring down.

Goḍā     }  
Gorā } —highland ; upland ; Syn. Piṛi, Tanṛ.

Goḍā-bābā—upland paddy, which is harvested in August and September.

Goḍpari—to go down on the head at one's feet.

Goṭhā—dried cow-dung.

Go—to carry on the shoulder as in a Sikā-bāhingā.

Gogo—carrying on the shoulder.

Gohār—cow-shed : Syn. Uri-orā or Uri-gorā.

Gohār—to make a noise ; to raise a hue and cry.

Gol—circular ; round.

Gole'—to whistle.

Golā-māge-chāṇḍu—the month consisting of the second half of the Hindi month of Magh and the first half of the month of Phalgun.

Golmāl—noise ; confusion.

Gohom—wheat.

Gomke—sir ; master.

Go'nd—an aboriginal tribe of the Central Provinces.

Gondli—a kind of crop.

Gonong—price.

Gonong-ṭākā—bride price.

Gonong-torāoni—a negotiator of marriage ; one who settles the bride price.

Goom—to winnow.

Gopoe'—reciprocal form of Goe' ; to kill each other ; a deadly affray.

Gorā—fair : Syn. Esel.

Gossāin—a religious teacher.

Goso—to wither ; to anoint.

Goṭā—whole ; entire.

Goṭā—to scratch the body to ease pains.

Goṭhāo—to round up cattle in order to lead them to a place of rest.

Goṭh—a place of rest for cattle.

Goṭhreko bongā—sacrificial ceremony to prevent cattle disease.

Gotong } —clarified butter; ghee.  
Gtom }

Guchu—beard or moustache.

Chetān-guchu—moustache.

Lātār guchu—beard.

Gugulu—to cover the head, *e.g.*, with cloth.

Guiu—a shed for watching paddy.

Guḍu—a middle-sized rat.

Guji—a small room attached to a veranā.

Gulguliā—a wandering tribe.

Guli—shot; a ball.

Gunā—fault; sin; offence; to commit an offence; to offend.

Gundā—a pound; pounded; substance.

Gundi—a cow that is yoked to the plough.

Gunghi—a snail: Syn. Sooti.

Gungā—dumb: Syn. Gādi.

Gungu—elongated rain-hat made of leaves.

Gungu—father's elder brother: Syn. Barā.

Gunj—the nail fixed to a top.

Gurṇi—saddle; gunny cloth; sack (H. Khogir).

Gupi—to graze cattle.

Gupini—one who tends cattle; a cow-boy; a cow-herd.

Gur—molasses; treacle.

Gurā—abscess.

Gurākhu—tobacco.

Gurgur—gravel: Syn. Rugud.

Guri—cow-dung.

Gurḷu } —a kind of crop (H. Gundli).  
Gundli }

Guru—teacher; sometimes used to denote a blacksmith, an

Gurul-gurul—to look with a fixed stare. [artisan.

Guti—armpit.

Guṭu—a small jungle; a small hillock; used as a name-  
ending of villages, *e.g.*, Dāriguṭu.

## H

**Hā**—expression used to drive away birds.

**Hā-ā'**.—to be broken away by rush of water.

**Hāb'**—to bite.

**Hābā**—to fix ; to entangle.

**Hād'**—to cut with knife.

**Hāḍā**—bullock (B. Dāngrā).

**Hāḍād'**—bitter (B. Hadhad).

**Hāḍgāḍi**—the ceremony of burying the bones of the dead :

Syn. Jungtopa.

**Hāḍhā**—a hyena.

**Hāḍi**—expression used to drive away dogs

**Hāduṛ**—to tumble down ; to dismantle ; to pull down.

**Hāe**—exclamation of sorrow.

**Hāena**—Alas.

**Hāe-hāe**—to lament.

**Hāgā**—brother.

**Hāgā-hon.**—nephew ; brethren.

**Hāgā-kimin**—younger brother's wife.

**Hāi**—fish (B. Hāku ; Sant. Hāko).

Different varieties of fishes : Bālā hāi, Bing hāi,

Budu hāi, Chirpi hāi, Choḍāhāi Dāḍikā hāi,

Ichā hāi, Kātlā hāi, Linḍā hāi, Reḍā hāi, Ringir

hāi, Rui hāi, Sunḍi-hāi.

**Hājām**—a barber.

**Hajam**—to digest.

**Hājat**—imprisonment pending enquiry or trial.

**Hājir**—to be present.

**Hājri**—attendance.

**Hajur**—sir ; Syn. Gomke.

**Hak**—right ; claim ; title.

**Hākā**—to hang up ; to suspend (B.).



Hākā-bākā } —to be surprised ; to wonder ; to be taken  
 Ākā-bākā } aback : Syn. Aka-danda (B.).

Hālā } —noise ; uproar.  
 Hāllā }

Hālāng—to pick up ; to collect by picking (B.),

Halap—oath ; solemn affirmation : Syn. Kiriā-jom.

Halbāl—restless.

Hālchāl—news.

Hālkā—light ; an instrument for levelling earth.

Halumān—black-faced monkey.

Halwai—sweetmeat vendor.

Hāmāl } —weighty ; heavy ; difficult ; impossible ; pregnant [(B.).  
 Hāmbāl }

Hāmbāl-bābā—lowland paddy ripening late in the season.

Hāmbāl-kātā—*lit.* heavy foot ; pregnancy.

Hān—yonder ; at a distance ; there (Sant. Hande).

Hānā—yonder one ; yonder ones (inanimate).

Hānāb-gonoe—epilepsy.

Hānār—mother-in-law (B. Hānhār).

Hānāting—noun form of Hāting ; division ; share ; a part.

Hānāko—those over there (inanimate).

Hāndā—a big earthen pot.

Hānded'—to shut up (B. hanred')

Hāndiā—country liquor.

Hāndirio—to fall ; to collapse (as a wall) ; to tumble  
 down.

Hāndne—afternoon ; 2 to 3 P.M. : Syn. Tar-singi.

Hāndśā—to beat ; to whip.

Handu—mosquitoes (B. Bhusri).

Hāngāmā—a riot or affray.

Hāngi—a large ditch : Syn. Huāng.

Hāni—yonder one (animate).

Hān-king—the two over there or yonder (animate).

Hān-ko—those yonder (animate).

Hān-terā }  
Hān-rā } —of that (yonder) place.

Hānsā—that side ; that way.

Hānsā—a swan.

Hān-te }  
Hāntāre } —there ; at a distance ; yonder.

Hān te nete—here and there ; hither and thither (Sant.  
Onte note).

Hāo-mui—a large red ant.

Hap' }  
Hab' } —to bite.

Hāpād'—leeches.

Hāpārūb-joār—to salute each other.

Hāpāṅing—to divide among each other ; reciprocal form of  
Hāting.

Hāpe—to keep quiet (B.).

Hāpe-hāpe—slowly ; by and by.

Haptā—week.

Hāpu—a bat.

Hān—to drive ; to drive away ; to wear out.

Hārā—ox ; bullock (B. Dangrā).

Hārā—to grow up: Syn. Omon (B.).

Hār-urung }  
Hār-oḍong } —to drive out ; to drive away.

Hārād'—bitter ; pungent (B. Hārḥād).

Hārām—old ; to become old (B.).

Hātār—to hang a child on the back by wrapping it up  
with cloth.

Hārāo—to defeat.

Hārāpātā—to get knotted (cf. Beng. Jarāpaṭki).

Hārḍāng—a kind of outdoor game.

Hārḡārī }  
Hār-sārī } —burial ground.

Hārī—expression used to drive away dogs.

- Hāriār—green.
- Harkā—a bamboo basket with lids.
- Hārob—to become well ; to be cured ; to be convalescent.
- Hartā—bark of a tree (Sant., B.).
- Hārūb—to cover ; to shut or close up an umbrella.
- Hār-wāhā—ploughman : Syn. Siuni.
- Hasā—earth ; mud ; soil (Sant. Has).
- Hāsi—fun.
- Hāsli—necklet of metal.
- Hāsu—illness ; to be ill ; to suffer (Beng. Asukh).
- Hāsulij-āng }  
Hāsri-jāng } —the collar-bone
- Hāsūr—See Āsur.
- Hāsūr—to set ; to go down ; setting of the sun or moon.
- Hāsūrū—to cease raining.
- Hāt—bazar ; market : Syn. Peet.
- Hātā—compound.
- Hātāng—brain (B.).
- Hātāo—to cause to recede ; to separate.
- Hātāori—hammer.
- Hātā— a kind of timber tree (H. Arjun).
- Hāt-hiār—an instrument ; a weapon.
- Hāth-kari—handcuff.
- Hāṭi kuṭi—miscellaneous ; of various kinds.
- Hāṭing—to divide ; to partition.
- Hāṭing-ni—one who divides.
- Hātōāl—bow-string.
- Hātom—father's sister (B.).
- Hātu—village (Sant. Āto).
- Hātu ete }  
Hātu āte } —from the village.
- Hātu jāpā-piri—lands on the outskirts of a village  
basti.
- Hātu bongā—deity presiding over the village.

**Hātu-disum**—*lit.* the country of the village ; native country.

**Hātu ren** }  
**Hātu rā** } —belonging to the village ; of the village.

**Hāyā**—desire ; lust ; passion.

**He**—yes ; to assent ; to agree ; true.

**He** }  
**Hai** } —relative interjection, used to draw one's atten-  
**Āteā** } tion.

**He-derāng**—of course.

**He ge**—that's true ; agreed ; yes ; of course.

**He-kedā**—*lit.*—said 'Yes' ; admitted ; agreed.

**He mār**—yes ; very well.

**He-mār** }  
**He-oṛo** } —that's plain enough or quite clear ; oh, yes.

**He mār bes** }  
**He to be** } —very well ; all right then.

**He-to**—yes ; very well.

**Hebe**—to take up a child in arms or lap.

**Hebe-jom**—to bear a child ; to give birth to a child.

**Heben**—astringent taste (B. *Kasā*).

**Hej'**—to pluck leaves from tree (B.).

**Helā**—oh ! hallo ! an expression calling one's attention.

**Helā** }  
**Oh-re** } —exclamations of astonishment and surprise.

**Helāo** }  
**Hilāo** } —to move ; to shake.

**Helmel**—friendly.

**Hemrom**—a Munda sept.

**Hen**—strong form of 'en' used to express contempt or hatred.

**Hende**—black.

**Hendo**—to echo back ; to mock ; to ridicule.

Hengān—to rub against something ; to sharpen ; to polish.

Henrem—sweet : Syn. Sibil (B.).

Hen-tāre—that ; side.

Hente—same as Hānte.

Hente nete—here and there.

Hepājat—custody , to take care of.

Her—to sow (B.).

Herā—late ; delay ; to delay (B. Bera).

Herā—to visit occasionally (B. Lel-agu).

Herān—near by ; in front of.

Here—chaff ; husk of rice (B.).

Herea—anything to be sown.

Hered'—to weed by the hand ; final weeding ; weed (B.).

Her jeteā—dry sowing : *lit.* sowing in summer.

Herel—full-grown man ; husband (B.).

Herem—See Henrem.

Her pher—topsy-turvy.

Hesā—a kind of tree (H. Pipar).

Hesel  
Hesel dāru } —a kind of tree (H. Dha-oṭhā).

Hetā—to look behind.

Hetā-bārā—to look around (B. Lel-bārā).

Hetā-ruār—to look back again.

Hewā—to accustom ; to get accustomed ; to be familiar.

Hiā—to his cough.

Hiām-hiām—to speak in whispers.

Hiāting—to feel affection for ; to feel pity.

Hichir—the flash of lightning ; to flash.

Higār—to round up one's own cattle and separate (B.).

Hiju—to come ; used as an adjective to signify something coming.

Hiju ākān—arrived ; present.

Hiju me—come ! come here.

Hiju-nām—to come in search of.

Hiju-ni—one who comes.

Hiju senotān—coming and going ; to frequent.

Hilā—to hate ; to neglect (B., Beng. Helā).

Hilāng—to feel a repulsion ; a feeling of repulsion.

Hilāo—See Helao.

Hili }  
Hilim } —elder brother's wife (B.).

Hing—asafetida.

Hinsāti—to despise, to envy.

Hir—to fan (B. Dhuzkāo).

Hirā—diamond.

Hirā-ā—to hiccough : Syn. Hiā.

Hirā-āu—to come back after visiting somebody.

Hirchi—to sprinkle (B.).

Hiriti }  
Pirti } —love ; affection ; concord ; cordiality (cf. Sans. Priti).

Hisi—twenty ; score (B., Sant. Isi ; Beng., H. Bis).

Hisingā—to hate ; envy.

Hisir—bead ; necklace (B.).

Hitā—seed (B., H. Bihin).

Hobā—to be ; to become (B., Beng. Hae).

Hobā jānā—has become or has been done.

Hobā jānre—if that be so ; that being done.

Hobāōā—will be ; will happen : used with other verbs to form the future time (Beng. Hoibe).

Hobā-ote—fertile land.

Hod'—to tear and break up.

Hokā—to stop ; to end ; to put a stop to (B.).

Holā—yesterday (B., Beng. Kāl).

Holā-tere—the day before yesterday.

Holād—razor (B.).

Hole—to take off ; to put off (B.).

Holong—flour ; bread : Syn. Lad' (B.).

Hon—son ; child ; the young one (B.) : used with other nouns to indicate the diminutive sense.

Hon bā parab—a festival celebrated in the month of Baisaka or Jet (May-June) just before sowing is done in the village.

Hon-ḍāḷo—the little finger.

Honā kiā—to give birth (to a child).

Honā kimin—son's wife (B.).

Honāng—perhaps ; may be ; indicates probability or possibility.

Honāngā—used as a suffix to the conditional form to indicate desire, *e. g.*, ' I wish I could.'

Honḍā—to stir while cooking.

Hondej'—to boil with a sound (B.).

Honder—that.

Honder-honder—used as an adjective to signify some previous date, *e. g.*, *honder-honder chaṇḍu*.

Honder }  
Honder-hulāng } —day before yesterday.

Hon-gaṇṛā—children ; issue.

Hon-hopon—children ; descendants.

Honjār—father-in-law (B.).

Hon-kāṭu—smaller toes.

Hon-kiā—same as Honā kiā.

Hon-ko—sons ; future generations.

Honor—to wander or walk here and there.

Hon-tāio-kuchu—womb.

Hon-te-koṛā—son.

Hooni—a big rat.

Hopon—an insect which drills through wood (Beng. Ghun).

Hopor—near : Syn. Jāpā (B. Gena).

Hopor-jāpā—round about.

Horā—road ; path (B.).

Horāte—by the way ; through ; with the help of.

Hoṛe—a kind of pulse ; *Dolichus biflorus* (H. Kurthi, B.).

Hoṛmo—physical body (B.).

Horo—to keep watch.

Hoṛo—man ; a Munda as opposed to foreigners.

Hoṛo-kāji—*lit.* the language of man, meaning the Muḍāsi language.

Horo—tortoise ; a Muḍā sept (B.).

Hoṛo honko—the sons of man ; mankind in general, meaning the Muḍā race.

Hoṛo-hoṛo—man by man ; each man.

Horoni }  
Ogrā } —watchman ; guard.

Horsod'—to thrust ; to insert (B.).

Hos—sense ; consciousness.

Hosongor—to slip off.

Hosoṛo }  
Hosoṛ } —falsehood ; a lie ; false (Sant. Nase).

Hoṭā—to attack with horns erect : Syn. uṭub', to prick., as with a needle.

Hoṭo—neck ; the throat.

Hoṭor—to thrust ; to prod (B., H. Hurā).

Hoyo—air ; wind (B., Beng., H. Haoa).

Hoyo—to shave (B.).

Hoytāni—barber.

Huā—to bite ; to snap.

Huāng—a ditch ; a pit ; a deep drain.

Huārā—the green pigeon.

Hubāng giṛi—to cast away after cutting.

Huḍiṛ—to cut slightly ; bruise.

Huḍumā—to throw ; to hurl ; to cast away (B. Lebda).

Huḍuring—a few ; a little.

Huḍuring lekā—in small quantities.



Hujat—oppress ; to annoy.

Hujul—*lit.* to shake the body ; to trot ; to walk fast with loads on both sides of a *bāhāngi*.

Hujur—sir : Syn. Gomke.

Hukum—order ; decision.

Hukur—a low moan or growl ; the cry of a buffalo.

Hul—to vomit : Syn. Ulā.

Hulā—to break into pieces (B. Huchā).

Hulāng—day (B., H. Roj) : Syn. Dilāng.

Huliā—hue and cry.

Humā—to beat : Syn. Dāl (B. Piṭhāo, Rui).

Humu—filth ; dirt ; dirty (B.).

Hunḍi—to collect ; to gather together (B.).

Hunḍi-ākān—collected or brought together ; assembled.

Hupuā—reciprocal form of Huā ; to bite each other.

Hupuring—very little ; very few.

Hur—swan.

Hurāng—a sling ; to throw as from a sling.

Hurār—hyena.

Hu-ri—a kind of plant (H. Sinduār ; Beng. Nishindā).

Huring—a little ; small ; a few (B.).

Huring<sup>o</sup> dādo—the middle finger ; the ring finger.

Huring ge—dear ; high-priced.

Huring-huring—small ; in small quantities.

Huring-jiu—to be disappointed.

Huring-lekā—some ; few ; a little.

Huring-ni—the younger one.

Huring-utar—the smallest.

Hurkā—wooden bar for a door.

Hurum Suku                    }  
Hurum Suku Rasi        } —honey (B. Horomsi) of the Hurum  
                                      Suku bee.

Hurum Suku Engā—a species of small honey bee.

Hurum Suku Dā—the bee-hive of the Hurum Suku bee.

Husiār—intelligent ; alert (H.)

Husid'—to scrape off or cut off the surface : Syn. Lā (B. Ged).

Huṭā—to break.

Huṭir—to snore (B. Huṭkir).

Huṭub—a large stone slab ; a small hillock.

## I

I—expression of surprise.

I—suffix, to form definite demonstrative pronouns from definite demonstrative adjectives, *e. g.*, Hijutan-i—the one who comes, hijulen-i—the one who came ; senken-i—the one who went.

Iām—to weep ; to cry ; to grieve (B.).

Ibil—dense ; density ; thick ; close together ; condensed ; concentrated.

Ichā—to pinch (B.).

Ichā-bā—a kind of flower (B. Dhawaiba).

Ichā-hāi—prawn ; a kind of fish (B., Sant. Ichā haku).

Ichi } —to let ; to permit : used as a suffix to other verbs,  
Iri } *e. g.*, Sen-ichi, to let (one) go.

Idāng—early ; morning (B. Angur).

Idi—to take (B., Sant.).

Idime—take.

Idu—possibly, gives the idea of uncertainty, implying ' I don't know.'

Idu-dāng } —perhaps ; may be.  
Idu-tām }

Idu-oṛo—who knows ? perhaps.

Ih'—an exclamation of surprise.

Ij'—stool ; to pass stools.

Ijāhār—deposition ; to depose.

Ij'-poṭom—one who always passes stools ; a term of abuse.

Ijārā—lease.

Ijārdār—lessee.

Ikir—deep ; depth (B. Gahir).

Ikir-bongā—the spirit of a deep pool.

Ikri-sikri—noisy ; mischievous ; restless (Sant. Ekel-sekel).

Ikṛum—to kneel (B. Ikṛum).

Il—feather.

Ilākā—country ; jurisdiction.

Ilām-baksis—reward.

Ili—rice-beer : Syn. Boḍej' (B.).

Iling—to throng round and push : Syn. Uduṛ (B.).

Ili-rānu—fermenting medicine (roots of certain trees) (B.).

Im }  
Ihim } —liver (B.).

Imān—truth ; honesty (H.).

Imāndār—honest ; truthful (H.).

Imin }  
Āmin } —this ; like this ; that much ; so much (animate).

Imināng—that much ; so much ; just so many (inanimate).

Imināng ge—that much only (Sant. Ināg).

Imin-reo—yet ; notwithstanding ; still.

Imtā }  
Imtā-ge } —then ; at once ; immediately.

Imtāng—that time ; then (B. Imis or Imitā).

Imtihān—examination.

In—a variant of the suffix 'en.'

Ināte }  
Enāte } —therefore ; for that reason (Sant.).  
Enāmente }

Inchi—inch.

Indārā—well.

Ind chāṇḍu—the Mundari month calculated from the new moon day in the Hindi month of Bhado.

Ind parab—a festival celebrated on the 11th day after the new moon in the month of Bhado, also called 'Karam.'

Ing }  
 Āing } —I.

Ing-āte—from me ; by me.

Ing-tā—with me ; in my possession.

Ingtāte—from me ; from my place.

Ing-tā-re—with me ; in my place.

Ini—he ; this one (animate). (Sant., B. Muni ; Beng. Ini,  
 Tini)

Iniā—his.

Inichi—is it he ?

Ini-ete—from him ; by him.

Inirā }  
 Iniā } —his.

Ini-tāre—to him ; of him ; from him.

In-king—these two ; they (two) (animate).

In ku—they (more than two) (animate).

In kuā—their ; of those.

Inṛi—to put out (fire) ; to go out (fire) ; a game ; a variant  
 of ' Enṛe.'

Inṭā—brick.

Inung—to play (B. Ene).

Ipāege—empty-handed.

Ipidi—reciprocal form of Idi.

Ipil—star ; pupil of the eye.

Ipil ārā—a kind of vegetable, sour in taste (H. Kudrum).

Ipiṛi piung—glow-worm (B. Bhagjogni).

Ir—to reap ; to cut any crop (Sant.).

Irāliā }  
 Iriliā } —eight.

Iril koṛā—husband's younger brother (B. Priul).

Iril kuṛi—husband's younger sister (B.).

Iril-sā—eight times.

Irirlia—eight each.

Irkhāo—to hate ; to be jealous or spiteful.

- Iro—harvest.  
 Iro-ko—those who harvest or cut crops.  
 Isā—Jesus Christ.  
 Isāi—Christian.  
 Isiārā—bile bag.  
 Isin—to boil ; to cook rice or any hard eatable (B.).  
 Isinākānā—boiled.  
 Īsing—to-day : Syn. Tising (B. Tihing).  
 Iskul—school.  
 Isor—God.  
 Ispāt—steel.  
 Istihār—notice ; proclamation.  
 Istāphā—surrender ; resignation.  
 Istok—up to ; all.  
 Isu—many ; much ; great.  
 Isu purā—very much ; very many ; very great.  
 Iswi—Christian era.  
 Itā—brick.  
 Itihās—history ; story.  
 Iṭkid—to rub with the hand.  
 Iṭil—fat (B. Chaki).  
 Iṭir—to rub ; to massage (B.).  
 Itu—to teach ; teacher ; to preach.  
 Ituān—knowing ; one who knows.  
 Ituānā—to know.  
 Itun—to learn.  
 Ituni—teacher.  
 Itun tāni—one who learns ; student.

## J

- Jā—used as a suffix to mean 'perhaps,' 'may be.'  
 Jā—any at all ; some (animate).  
 Jā-e—any (singular).

Jā-ege—any one ; any one at all.

Jā-ege }  
Jā-horo } —any man.

Jā-hulāng—any day ; ever.

Jā-imtāng—at any time.

Jāimināng—any amount of ; any number of.

Jā-iminreo—although.

Jā-king—any two.

Jā-ko—any ones at all.

Jāe ko }  
Jānko } —any (plural).

Jā-lekāte—anyhow ; by any means.

Jā-n—some ; any (inanimate).

Jā-nā—any (inanimate).

Jānā-jetānā }  
Jānā-ge } —anything at all.

Jā-ni—any (animate).

Jān-king—any two.

Jān-ko—any one.

Jā-rege—anywhere ; everywhere (B.)

Jabāb—reply ; written statement.

Jābur—force.

Jabhā—to cut.

Jābid' }  
Jābit' } —to attach.

Jabrāi—forcibly.

Jad'—much more ; great many.

Jādu—magic ; spell ; charm.

Jādā—simple present tense suffix (transitive).

Jād-tāikena—indefinite present imperfect suffix (transitive).

Jādur—a kind of song, sung during the Bā-Parab  
or a little before that (Sant.).

Jāegir—grant of land.

Jāe-jāt—property.

Jāe-jug—always; for ever.

Jāe-julum—to insist greatly.

Jāgāh—place.

Jāgāo—to awaken.

Jagar—to talk; to tell; to speak.

Jāgran—the day preceding a festival.

Jāhāj—ship.

Jahar—poison : Syn. Bisi, Mohurā.

Jāher }  
Jāiār } —sacred grove or sarnā.

Jāher sarnā—sacred grove.

Jāin koṛā—son's or daughter's son (B.).

Jāin kuṛi—son's or daughter's daughter (B.).

Jāir—same as Jāher.

Jājak—priest (*cf.* Sans. Yājaka).

Jāked—till; until.

Jakham—wound : Syn. Ghao.

Jāl—net; to lick.

Jālāting—to fly or hover about (B.).

Jālbhātā—tomato (B. Belāti).

Jāli—blind; cataract of the eye : Syn. Dundu (B. Jala).

Jāliā—a forgerer; a cheat.

Jaljalāo—to clean to brightness.

Jalkhari—a net to suspend something.

Jālom—a fishing net; a temporary shed to accommodate  
the bridegroom's party in the house of the bride;  
to entrap (*Sant.*, *cf.* Sans. Jāla).

Jamā—to gather together; total.

Jamādār—a constable.

Jāmḍā }  
Jāmbrā } —a pandal of leaves.

Jāmin—bail; surety.

Jāmindār—surety; bailor.

Jān—incomplete past tense or pluperfect suffix.

Jānā—indefinite past tense suffix.

Janam—birth ; to be born.

Janamjug—for ever ; always.

Jānāo—at any time ; always ; ever.

Jānās-jānāo—for ever ; from generation to generation.

Jānch—to enquire ; to substantiate ; enquire : Syn. Kuli-urung (*lit.* to bring out by asking).

Janeu—sacred thread.

Jāng—bone ; bone of the upper part of the leg ; seed of any grain.

Jangan-jo—a fruit with seed.

Jāngbāhā }  
Jāng-topā } —the ceremony of burial of the bones of the dead.

Jān-jetān—anything ; any place, etc.

Jānjid—bamboo net : Syn. Kumni.

Jānoā-hon—twin children (Beng. Jamaj).

Jāntā-diri—grinding-stone.

Jānum—thorn ; thorny plant.

Jānwār—animal.

Jao—barley.

Jāpā—near ; side ; edge (B. Henad).

Japagar—reciprocal form of Jagar.

Jāpāre—in the vicinity.

Jāpi—the name given to a kind of dance or song—usually sung at the spring season.

Jāpid—blindfold ; to close the eyes (B.).

Jārā—castor plant ; *Palma christi* (H. Erendi).

Jārgi—rains (B.).

Jārgi-dā—rainy season.

Jāri—to promulgate an order.

Jaribānā }  
Jurbānā } —fine.

Jaribuṭi—medicinal herbs and roots.

Jārom—egg ; to ripen ; ripe.



**Jarur**—certainly.

**Jāsti**—much : Syn. Timbā, Purā.

**Jāṭā**—twigs used as fuel.

**Jāti** }  
**Jāt** } —caste.

**Jāt-pāt**—castes and customs.

**Jatan**—to nurse ; to care.

**Jātrā**—festival ; fair.

**Je**—a variant of Jā.

**Jehel**—to imprison : Syn. Tol.

**Jehel Khānā**—jail.

**Je-lekā**—of some sort ; any sort.

**Jembed'**—to suck (B. Chopor).

**Jenget'**—bright and sparkling.

**Jer** }  
**Jeir** } —root.

**Jere**—fluid exuding from a tree when cut.

**Jered'**—to paste together.

**Jerkā**—twin, *e. g.*, twin fruits, twin fingers, etc.

**Jeṭ**—the month of Jeth ; eldest.

**Jetā**—some ; any (inanimate).

**Jetāe**—any one ; some one (animate).

**Jetāeo**—even any.

**Jetān**—some ; any (inanimate).

**Jetānā**—any ; anything (inanimate).

**Jetāni**—anyone ; some one (animate).

**Jetān king**—some two.

**Jetān ko**—some ones.

**Jetā-sāre**—some where.

**Jeṭe**—hot ; heat : Syn. Balbal (B. Udgar, Situng).

**Jeṭer**—to dry anything over a fire : Syn. Tersāng,

Ror (B.).

**Jeṭe sā** }  
**Jeṭe singi** } —hot season ; summer.

Jeṭ sārā—wife's elder brother.

Jhālā pulā—gaudy dress.

Jhāli—net.

Jhalkāo—to flash ; to burn.

Jhakmakāo—to shine ; to flash.

Jhāṇḍā—pole with a flag attached to it.

Jhānjrā—sieve.

Jhāṇṭ—hairs on the private parts.

Jhāp—to hurl oneself into : Syn. Satintānā.

Jhapṭāo—to swoop down to catch.

Jhārā—seasoned wood.

Jhāriā—shower of rain.

Jhingā—cucumber.

Jholā—cloth bag.

Jhompā—a cluster or bunch.

Jhumur—a kind of song sung in Tamar area.

Jhund—bunch ; a thick gathering.

Jhupri—a small straw hut.

Jhuri—twigs.

Jhuṭiā—toe ring.

Jhuṭhā—false.

Jhuṭ phus—false.

Ji—to smell (B.).

Ji-bodeme—have patience.

Jiān—to die ; death.

Jiāng—grandmother (Sant. Jiā ; B. Āji).

Jiāo—to preserve alive.

Jid'—to come to life ; to revive ; to live (B. Jiad).

Ji } —life.

Jiu }

Ji } —to be obstinate ; to make a determination.

Jidhā }

Ji-ghātan—perverse ; *lit.* one who kills the soul.

Jiki—porcupine (B. Jik).

Ji'-lā—patience.

Jilā—district.

Jilād'—to slip ; slippery.

Jiling—long ; length ; far ; to stretch out (Sant. Jelen ; B.).

Jilu—meat ; flash ; deer ; games.

Jimā—charge ; custody ; to give in charge of ; to entrust ;  
control ; possession.

Jinis—thing ; article ; property.

Jingā—a kind of vegetable (H. Jhingā).

Jinri—hemp.

Jio } —blessing ; to bless.  
Jiā }

Jipling—long.

Jir—to fan.

Jirki—quicksand.

Jirub' } —to warm oneself by fire (B.).  
Jurup' }

Jisu—Jesus.

Jitāo—to win.

Jiu—life.

Jin-jatan—great eare.

Jiu-orā—uterus ; vagina.

Jo—fruit ; to bear fruit (Sant., B.).

Jo-sā—time to fruit.

Jo' } —broom-stick.  
Jono }

Joā—cheek (B. Johā).

Joāo—to cause to grow ; to allow to grow.

Joār } —to salute.  
Johār }

Joārni—one who welcomes the guests (bridegroom's  
party) on the occasion of a marriage ceremony.

Jobān—word ; promise.

Jobhi—swampy ground.

Jobod' }  
Jābid' } —to attach.

Jod'—to wipe off and dry.

Jogāo—to keep carefully ; to save.

Jogāo—to nurse.

Johār—salutation ; praise ; to salute ; to hail (B.).

Jojo—sour ; acid ; tamarind (Sant., B.).

Jojom—eating for the purpose of eating.

Jok }  
Jokā } —to measure ; to compare (Sant.).  
Jujāo }

Jokā—equal ; to aim (B. Jokhā).

Jolhā—a Musalman weaver (Sant.).

Jolom—to plaster, *e. g.*, a wall or floor.

Jom—to eat ; used as a suffix, meaning, for oneself, *e. g.*,  
Āu-jom, to bring for oneself (Sant., B.).

Jomeā—food ; a feast.

Jom ichi }  
Jom-rikā } —to feed : Syn. Ajom (B. Ajom).

Jom-horoko }  
Jojom-horoko } —the people who will eat.

Jom nāwā—the ceremony of eating new rice ; there is no  
fixed time.

Jom Rājā—God of death.

Jom rikā—to feed.

Jom-sā—right side.

Jom-teā—food.

Jomti—right hand (Sant., B.).

Jondrā—maize (Sant., B. Janra).

Jono—a sweeping brush ; broom (B.).

Jono ipil—comet.

Jonokā—parable ; example.

Jontor—a child of ten or eleven years (male or female).

Jopoār—reciprocal form of Joā.

Jo'—to sweep (B. Joh').

Jo'-āming—to dust off or cleanse by sweeping (B.).

Jor—force : Syn. Peṛe.

Jorā—a pair.

Joro—to ooze out ; to issue ; to trickle ; to leak out  
(B.).

Joroipotā—a poor hungry man (B. Jorpoṭa).

Joti—The rope by which animals are yoked.

Jovi—marshy land.

Ju—exhortative particle signifying 'go.'

Ju-senome—good-bye then.

Juā—gambling.

Ju-ulā }  
Julā } —kitchen ; hearth (H. Chulhā).

Judā—to separate ; different.

Jug—age ; ancient time.

Jugi—weavers of woollen blankets.

Jugut'—circumspection.

Jul'—to kindle ; to burn ).).

Jumbā—a bower.

Jumbri }  
Jumburi } —covetous ; gluttonous (B. Jumri).

Jumlā—gather ; total ; a collection.

Jumpā—a cluster ; a bunch.

Jundi—to kindle.

Junkā—hanging.

Junkājilu—calf of the leg.

Junul—flame ; brightness ; glory.

Jupuṭid—to touch each other.

Jurā—to join ; to stick.

Juri—a pair ; match ; equal (B. Jori).

Jaru—to surround ; to throng round.

Jurup'—to warm oneself by the fireside.

Juṭhā—leavings of one's food.

Juṭi—to seduce (B. Puslao).

Juṭid—to join together ; to touch (B. Joted).

## K

Kā—(1) no : indicates negative sense.

(2) shortened form of lekā—used as a suffix.

(3) affixed to certain verbs to denote imperative mood, *i.e.*, inku hiju kā ko—let them come.

(4) in order that.

Kā }  
Kākā } —paternal uncle (H., Beng.).

Kā-āni—story ; folk -tale.

Kā-ge—no.

Kā-gedo—certainly not.

Kā-redo—otherwise ; or else (B. Bāngredo).

Kābāng-kubung—said of one walking in a stooping posture (*i.e.*, so weak that the spine is bent).

Kābār }  
Chitar kābār } —spotted, specially red and white.

Kābil—fit ; capable : Syn. Dāpilekā.

Kabjā—possession ; control : Syn. Ti ; Aktiār.

Kābrā }  
Kābri } —*vide* Kābār.

Kābu—invalid ; tired.

Kābuā—*lit.* not our, *i. e.*, we won't.

Kabul—to agree ; to admit ; to acknowledge.

Kābuli—an Afghan.

Kabuliat—counterpart of a lease.

Kāch—glass : Syn. Āenā.

Kā-chi—isn't it ?

Kāchā—unripe : Syn. Berel, Peṭo.

Kāchā—pice : Syn. Paisā, Dibuā.

Kāchhāri—court.

Kach-kach—to tease.

Kach-pach—restless.

Kāchrā }  
Kāchri } —sapwood : Syn. Jāṭājuri.

Kachuā—tortoise ; a Munda sept.

Kāḍā }  
Keḍā } —buffalo.

Kadal—plantain (Sans. Kadali).

Kadal Dāru—plantain-tree.

Kadam—trot.

Kadam Dāru—a kind of tree ; *Anthocephalus Kadam'ba*.

Kadar—kind ; method ; manner.

Kadrāo—to be discontented ; offended (Sant.).

Kāḍru—a young male buffalo.

Kaduā—pumpkin : Syn. Suku.

Kaed—imprisonment.

Kaedi—convict ; prisoner.

Kāgaj—paper.

Kai Kai—to whine, as a jackal.

Kāinā—I won't.

Kāinti }  
Kāit } —knife used in a cock-fight (B.).

Kahā-Kahi—to discuss angrily : Syn. Japagar, Kāpāji.

Kāhāni }  
Kā-āni } —tale ; story ; saying.

Kāhār—a Hindu caste.

Kāhele—why : Syn. Chināmente.

Kā-khāṇḍā—a kind of fish.

Kājar—eye-paint.

Kāji—to speak ; to say ; to tell ; a talk ; news (B. Gām).

Kājibārā—to tell about ; to spread a rumour.

Kājiberā—to publish.

Kāji idi āgu—messenger of a ' Pārḥā ' panch.

Kāji-jān—promised ; foretold.

**Kāji-Kāniāh**—folk-tales.

**Kāji-ruār**—to reply.

**Kāji-runuār**—answer.

**Kāji-seterni**—*lit.* reacher of the word ; angel.

**Kājirā-Jukutu**—a proverb.

**Kājirā-dāsiko**—*lit.* servants of the Word ; preachers.

**Kākā**—father's younger brother.

**Kākā**—to caw (crows).

**Kākā Gungu**—*lit.* father's younger brother and father's elder brother : used to signify the relationship between their sons.

**Kā kānā**—brass bracelet : Syn. **Sākom** (Sans. **Kaṇ-kaṇa**).

**Kāki** }  
**Kāki engā** } —father's younger brother's wife.

**Kāklā**—to talk ; converse ; to call loudly ; to make a noise ; talkative.

**Kākru**—sweet pumpkin.

**Kal**—a machine.

**Kālā**—deaf (B. Bahira).

**Kālāpāni**—an island ; signifies the Andamans.

**Kal kalāo**—to make a noise.

**Kālom**—next year ; ensuing year (Sant., B.).

**Ne Kālom**—this year.

**Kalu**—oil-press.

**Kālu**—a leaf-cup.

**Kām**—not you.

**Kāmāi**—earning.

**Kamal**—lotus : a Munda sept in Tamar Pergana.

**Kāmān**—shaving, as a ceremony of purification after death, in a family.

**Kāmi**—to work ; work.

**Kāmiā**—a labourer.

**Kāmi-horo**—one who works hard.



- Kāmṛā** }  
**Kām ṛ nā** } —woollen blanket.
- Kām ṛi**—maid-servant.
- Kānābāsi**—yoke hook.
- Kānātab**—fasting.
- Kanausi**—a small ear-ring.
- Kanbāuri**—a long ear-ring.
- Kānchi** }  
**Khānchi** } —a wide-mouthed bamboo basket.
- Kāndhā**—a sort of fine imposed on an outcaste to readmit him into caste.
- Kandhar**—cave.
- Kāṇḍom**—brink or edge of a vessel (B. Kana; Beng. Kānā).
- Kāneā ḍāḍo**—the little finger : Syn. Hon-ḍāḍo.
- Kāni sārsār**—nail of the little finger : loosely used for the little finger.
- Kānistibil**—constable.
- Kānji**—a preparation of rice-water.
- Kānjgi**—a week old rice-water.
- Kānju**—to fall into a pit.
- Kankan**—very cold : Syn. Tutkun.
- Kānki**—to look with one eye closed.
- Kānpāti**—temple of the head.
- Kāṇṛā**—ophthalmia.
- Kāntā**—weighing scale.
- Kāntārā**—jack fruit.
- Kāntārā inung**—a kind of outdoor game.
- Kāpā**—to throw into the mouth (B. Topa).
- Kāpāji**—reciprocal form of Kāji ; talk ; discussion ; quarrel ; altercation ; wrangle (B. Gapam : cf. Beng. Kājiā—riot).
- Kāpi**—a kind of axe (Sant.).
- Kapti**—deceitful ; dishonest ; insincere.

Kapur—camphor.

Kar—rent.

Kārā } —earth remover, used in levelling earth ; to  
Kārḥā } level the earth.

Karāhi—a frying pan.

Karaili—a kind of vegetable.

Karam—a kind of tree, held sacred by the Mundas (*Nauclea parvifolia*).

Karam dāir—a sworn friend.

Karam—a festival celebrated on the 11th day after the new moon in the month of Bhādo.

Karanchā—a fox : Syn. Tuyu (B. Tuyu).

Karanjo—a kind of tree, the seed of which is pressed for oil (*Pongamia glabra*).

Karār—to promise ; agreement.

Karaṭ—thread-twister ; bobbin.

Karḃā—handle of a plough.

Kārbār—trade ; business.

Kārbāria—agent.

Kārchhul—iron ladle.

Kārdhāni } —a sort of belt worn round the waist.  
Khārdāni }

Kārḥā—a sort of instrument for levelling earth. Big ones are called Atargom.

Karheni—a kind of paddy.

Kāre—oil cake (B. Kalka ; H. Khari ; Beng. Khail).

Kāre hisir—bead made of *kasi* grass stalks.

Kāre—a kind of grass (H. Kasi).

Karetal—cymbal.

Kā-redo—but if not ; or else ; otherwise (B. Bang redo).

Kā redo kā—or else ; not at all.

Kārigar—a trained man.

Kārīhon—a young she-buffalo.

Kārīl—bamboo shoots : Syn. Helta, Hānduā-utu.

**Karjā**—debt : Syn. Rinri.

**Karkad'**—twigs used as tooth brush.

**Karḱarāo**—to heat any liquid.

**Kārkhanā**—workshop.

**Kār kom** }  
**Kāt kom** } —crab (Sans. Karkata ; Beng. Kākṛā).

**Kārpā** }  
**Khārpā** } —a sort of leather sandal or slippers (B. Khārpa).

**Karrā**—very stiff.

**Kartāl** }  
**Karetāl** } —cymbal (B., Beng. Karatāl).

**Karor**—a kind of bird.

**Karuā**—hot : pungent ; Syn. Hārād'.

**Kasā**—astringent : Syn. Heben (Sans. Kasāya).

**Kasāi**—butcher.

**Kasam**—oath : Syn. Kiriā.

**Kasāo**—to tighten : Syn. Keṭe.

**Kāsom**—cotton (Sans. Kārpāsa ; Beng. Kāpās ; H. Rui).

**Kasaṭ**—pains : Syn. Duku.

**Kāsi**—a kind of grass : Syn. Kāre.

**Kāsmār**—a species of fruit tree.

**Kasrā**—itches : Syn. Pusri.

**Kasur**—fault ; sin ; guilt ; offence ; to commit an offence.

**Kāṭ**—a measure of grain, about 30 to 40 seers ; a measure  
of land having a seed area of 30 to 40 seers :  
Syn. Sālā.

**Kāṭā**—leg ; foot (Sant., B.).

**Kāṭā-ābungni**—feet-washer of guests.

**Kāṭā jāmbārā** }  
**Kāṭā jā mā sā** } —south.

**Kāṭā tālkā**—sole of the foot.

**Kāṭā-topānā**—a form of trial by ordeal in deciding boundary disputes.

**Kātāb'**—fasting ; to fast (B. Upas).

Kāṭāo—to strike out.

Kāṭe—when suffixed to ‘ gama ’ it means, to continue raining.

Kāṭeā—a mouse of the bigger species.

Kath—catechu.

Kāṭhi—fuel: Syn. Sāhān.

Kāthor—obstinate; foolish.

Kāṭhuāo—to get confused; to be rigid with cold.

Kāṭi—a kind of outdoor game.

Kāṭik—the month of Kartik (October-November).

Kāṭikan—a small quantity; very little (Sant. Tun’;  
H. Tani; Beng. Ekṭukun).

Kāṭikan re—seldom; in a minute.

Kāṭkom }  
Kāṛkom } —See Kāṛkom.

Kātlā—wooden bowl; to wear cloth over the breast.

Kāṭu—wooden shoe or slippers; the finger.

Kāṭu—knife (B. Chhuri).

Kāṭuā—the ends of a warp that has been cut off after weaving.

Kāu }  
Kāuā } —crow (B. Kahu).

Kauṛi—a kind of game.

Ke—indeed; how wonderful?

Keāḍ’—parrot; cry of parrots.

Kechā—to tear into small pieces; a piece; a fraction.

Kecho—burnt tiles.

Kedā—simple past tense suffix (transitive).

Ked-tāikenā—pluperfect tense suffix.

Kel—a village where there are a few houses: used as a name ending of villages, e.g., Uṛikel, Simbukel, Ṭorāngkel. The Hinduised and corrupt form of ‘ Kel ’ is ‘ Kelā ’ which is also used as a name ending of villages, e.g., Dehkelā, Kisirkelā.

Ken—indefinite perfect participle suffix, *e.g.*, senken hoṛoko,  
the men who had gone.

Ken-tāikena—pluperfect tense suffix (intransitive).

Kenā—simple past tense suffix (intransitive).

Kendrā—a stringed instrument ; rudimentary violin.

Kenṭed'—innumerable (B ; Very much ; difficulty ; impossibility).

Keont—fisherman ; ferryman.

Kerā—buffalo.

Kerā—to call ; to invite.

Kerāyā—rent.

Kerkeṭā—a species of bird : a Munda sept.

Kero—a low-caste foreigner.

Kesed'—close ; tight ; to shut up ; to obstruct ; obstruction.

Keṭe—strength ; force ; hard ; hlunt ; to strengthen.

Keti—to till, to cultivate (H. Kheti).

Khabar—news ; information.

Khabardār—to be on the alert.

Khachṛāhā—wicked.

Khādān—a quarry or mine.

Khājānā—treasury ; store room.

Khājānchi—treasurer.

Khālgi—a big leaf cup.

Khāli—empty.

Khamā—to forgive ; to remit.

Khānchā—a kind of big bamboo basket.

Khānchi—See Kanchi.

Khāṇḍā—sword ; to cut in two.

Khandi—a measure of grain : half a Kāṭ or 20 seers.

Khāṇḍit—a caste of Oriya Hindus.

Khāngār—Mundas of a lower status : also called Māhli,  
or Pātar.

Khāp—sheath of a sword.

Khāpāo—to fit up a covering or lid or cork.

Khāprā—tile : Syn Kecho.

Khārā—an instrument for levelling earth.

Kharchā—money for food (B.).

Khārdāni—See Kardhani.

Khāriā—an aboriginal tribe living in west Chotanagpur.

Khārij—to strike off.

Khaṭpat—inconvenience ; trouble.

Khāṭi—a kind of out-door game.

Khātir—to be patient ; consolation.

Khāwāsin—a concubine.

Khāwās—dealer in betel leaves.

Khechrā—anything badly done.

Khesāri—a kind of pulse (H., Beng.).

Khilāp—adverse ; against.

Khilā—a nail ; a pin to prevent anything from coming off.

Khipisi—reciprocal form of Khis.

Khiṛki—window.

Khirsi—soil mixed with sand and mud.

Khis—anger ; enmity : Syn. Kurkur (B. Kurkur ; H. Khis).

Khisāo—to be angry : Syn. Kisiāo.

Khis-tān-ko—enemies.

Khoā—condensed milk.

Khodā }  
Kodā } —to tattoo.

Khogir—saddle.

Khongso }  
Khonso } —hair-pin.

Khorām—to hammer.

Khub—very much.

Khuchrā—small coins.

Khuxṭ—a social distinction among the Mundas originating in difference of duties in connection with village government. There are generally two

Khunṭs and sometimes three Khunṭs in a village—the Munḍā Khunṭ, the Pāhān Khunṭ, and the Māhto Khunṭ, and sometimes a Kuār Khunṭ. Khunṭs of a village are descendants of one and the same family.

Khunṭ kṛṭṭidār—a descendant in the male line of any member of the family of the original Munda founders of a village, who reclaimed jungle lands, cut down forests and settled in the village.

Khurā }  
Kurhā } —rinderpest.

Khusi—pleasure ; wish ; will.

Kiā—a small box for keeping vermillion.

Kichri—cloth ; B. ;

Kiki—to neigh (B. Hinha).

Kikir—a kind of bird.

Kilā—fort.

Kili—sept ; totemestic sept or clan among the Mundas.

Kili-hāgā—brethren of the same Kili or clan.

Kilimili—every sort ; various (B. Jāhān Kāhān).

Kimin—younger brother's wife ; son's wife.

Kin—sign of the dual number.

Kirā—oath ; to swear.

Kiriā kānāe—to grow fat.

Kiriā jom—to swear.

Kiring—to buy (B., Sant., Sans., Beng. Kraya).

Kirsā toyā—milk of a recently calved cow.

Kisānṛ—cultivator ; master ; employer ; well-to-do ; honourable.

Kisiāu—to be angry with ; to chide.

Kisim—kind ; sort.

Kislā—adze : Syn. Bāsīlā.

Kistā—instalment.

Kitā—date palm.

Kitā-rasi—palm juice ; toddy.

Kiuā—chin.

Ko—anterior future tense suffix to intransitive verbs.

Ko—plural suffix.

Koāsi—fog (Beng. Kuāsā).

Kobi—cauliflower ; cabbage.

Kochā—corner ; a compartment.

Kodā—to tattoo.

Kode—a kind of grain (H. Maṛua).

Kodom—a kind of tree. See Kadam.

Koilā }  
Kuilā } —charcoal ; coal.

Kokā }  
Koki } —deaf and dumb.

Ko-kombā }  
Ko-kombi } —a funnel of leaves : Syn. Chongā.

Kokor—a kind of bird of the owl species : Syn. Dundu.

Kokrocho—the cry of a fowl.

Kol—a generic term applied to the Mundas and the allied tribes.

Kolom—threshing floor.

Kolom sim—the ceremony of fowl sacrifice on the threshing floor before paddy is threshed.

Kompāt }  
Konkpāt } —Mundas of a high status.

Konā—corner : Syn. Kochā.

Konchā—a measure ; less than a pailā.

Konḍe—a small axe.

Kone—to beg ; to pray.

Konoe—petition ; prayer.

Kongso—hair-pin.

Kopā—to wipe off dust or impurities.

Korā—husband ; a male.



- Kor-kār**—reclaimed land ; upland converted into low land by embankment or otherwise.
- Koron-jo**—a kind of fruit which is pressed for oil.
- Kos**—a measure of distance, equivalent to about 3 miles.
- Kos-ko-so**—silent owing to anger or peevishness.
- Kosoṭ**—pain.
- Koṭā**—to shake off dust from cloth.
- Koṭāp-kārese**—a kind of vulture.
- Koṭāsi**—a smaller hammer.
- Koṭe**—to hammer ; to beat with hammer.
- Koṭhā**—ceiling of a room, where things are stored.
- Koṭo**—thin branches of a tree.
- Koṭong**—to intercept ; to stop from proceeding.
- Koṭwar**—a chowkidar : Syn. Diguar, a ' Parha ' official.
- Kouā**—crow : Syn. Kau.
- Kouri innung**—a kind of game.
- Koyo**—to peep.
- Koyong**—lap ; to seat a child on the lap.
- Kuā**—a term used in the games of Chhur and Bhowrā, denoting disqualification, corresponding to ' out ' in cricket.
- Kuār** }  
**Kuṇār** } —unmarried.
- Kuār**—the month of Āsin (September-October).
- Kuchu**—a bag.
- Kuchlā**—eel.
- Kud**—to hang a child on the back by wrapping it up with cloth.
- Kudā**—black berry.
- Kudā**—to roll up (B.).
- Kudar don**—best lowland.
- Kudi** }  
**Khudi** } —broken grains of rice.

Kuhās }  
Kuhāsi } —fog (B. Kuhuā).

Kui—a beef cup : Syn. Dulu.

Kuku—father's father's father ; also father's elder brother.

Kul—to send.

Kulā—tiger ; leopard (B.),

Kulāi—a hare.

Kulā uhur—Tiger skin ; a form of oath taken by the Mundas by touching the tiger-skin.

Kulhu—oil press : Syn. Gani.

Kuli—to ask ; to enquire ; enquiry.

Kuli urung—to enquire ; enquiry.

Kullām—a spade (Beng. Kodali).

Kum—leather oil bag ; a big earthen vessel.

Kumāng }  
Kumāing } —mother's brother (B. Māmu).

Kumbā—a temporary straw hut created for the purpose of watching crops.

Kumhār—the potter caste.

Kumni—fishing net.

Kumṛu—to steal ; thief ; theft.

Kumṛu kumṛu—stealthily.

Kumṛu hār ipil—*lit.* bedstead thief star. The Ursa Major is so called.

Kumsing—a wooden fence ; a wooden barricade.

Kumu—to dream (B).

Kundām—back part of a house.

Kundri—a compartment.

Kunji—key.

Kunuli—question.

Kupul—guest ; visitor ; relation (B).

Kur—hoof.

Kurā—to roll up anything (Sant. Totro : H. Gutao).

Kurām—cheest (B. Kunduram).

Kuṛi—wife ; a female.

Kuṛid'—a species of hawk (Beng. Chill).

Kuṛi hon—girl.

Kuṛil' }  
Kuṛil } —to jump ; extreme joy.

Kuṭukuṭu—uneven ; undulating.

Kurmi—a Hindu caste.

Kursi—a chair.

Kurtā—a kind of coat : Syn. Sono.

Kuru muṭu—in hot haste.

Kus—a kind of grass.

Kusal—welfare.

Kusti—to wrestle : Syn. Optā.

Kuṭām—hammer ; to grind (B).

Kuṭāo—to beat.

Kuṭāsi—hammer.

Kuṭhi—womb.

Kuṭi—a kind of tree.

Kuṭ-lā-hā }  
Kuṭnā } —to go between ; an instigator.

Kuṭu—a miser.

Kuṭum—relation : Syn. Nata.

Kuṭung—to carry on the back : to hang on the back  
(B. Hochor).

Kutuṇṛi—pillow (B. Oṭhongā gāṇḍu).

Ku-u'—cough ; to cough.

## L

Lā—past tense suffix signifying one past action over another (when the object is inanimate). It is really a contraction of the suffix ledā.

Lā—to dig with a spade superficially ; to slice off earth ; to cut grass with a hoe or spade (Sant. Lā—to dig deep). Mundari ur chālu—to dig deep.

Lāb—profit : Syn. Uḍungjānā.

Lābānlubun—slowly (said of one walking) : Syn. Tāpā tupu.

Lābār hātnā—a species of forest tree (H. Arjun).

Lābdā }  
Lebdā } —to throw ; to hurl : Syn. Hudumā.

Lābhāin }  
Lābhṛā } —false ; to deceive : Syn. Hosor (Sant Lābhṛā).

Lāblāb—quickly (said of one speaking).

Lāchār—helpless.

Lāchlāchā—shameless.

Lachmi—cattle.

Lācho—upper lip.

Lād—bread ; cakes of anything : to bake anything : Syn. Holong.

Lad, }  
Lāi } —belly.

Lādā—over and above : Syn. Lāgāe (H. Lābhsābh).

Lādi—to load (Sant., H. Lādnā).

Lādi poṭo—intestine (B., Poṭo).

Lādur ludur—slowly ; softly (as of one walking).

Lāḍu—a kind of ball-shaped sweetmeat (H. Lāḍḍu).

Lāphurā merom—a goat with long hanging ears.

Lāg—ill feeling ; disagreement.

Lāgātingā—*lit.* will have to ; will be required ; liability ; obligation : Syn. Hobāoā.

Lāgā—to become weak or tired or worn out on account of illness or any other cause ; to look tired.

Lāgāe—See Lādā.

Lāgāete }  
Lāgājānāete } —having been tired out.

Lāgāo—to join ; to attach.

Lāgājānā—to become very weak on account of illness : Syn.  
Usujānā.

Lāgālāgi—adjoining ; close by : Syn. Nāñre ; Sāṭaoākān.

Lagantol—*lit.* to tie or fix the ' lagan ' ; to fix a time for  
marriage.

Lāge } •  
Lāe } —an exclamation, asking one to begin something.

Lāh—to peel off ; to cut off the surface : Syn. Lidu.

Lāhāk—to amuse : Syn. Rasikā.

Lāhāngā—a short loin cloth.

Lahasuā—a kind of song sung towards the end of the  
rainy season.

Lahrāo—to be inflamed.

Lāhṭi—armlet made of lac.

Lāi—belly ; stomach ; abdomen (Sant. Lāc').

Lāi-ā-kānāe—pregnant.

Lāihāsu—any bowel complaint.

Lāi sul—dysentery.

Lāj—shame ; modesty : Syn. Giu.

Lājāo—to be ashamed of.

Lājbhājāo—false : Syn. Hosoro.

Lakaṭ pakaṭ—mischief.

Lakhāo—to be visible ; to be known : Syn. Ṭhor.

Lākhtā } —to quarrel falsely ; to entangle falsely ; to dis-  
Lākthā } pute falsely ; entanglement ; dispute.

Lākṛā—wolf (B. Rugṛa).

Lāl—a ' Pārḥā ' official ; a designation borrowed from the  
Hindus ; a younger scion of a royal family being  
called a Lāl.

Lālchā—greedy : Syn. Bukṛu.

Lālḥār—fool ; rash.

Lālīs—complaint.

Lālkāo—to amuse : Syn. Rasikā.

Lāloch—covetousness : Syn. Lob.

Lālsa lālsi—to accuse each other.

Lāmka—tell : Syn. Jiling.

Lāmpi—a hawk.

Lāndā—to laugh (Sant.).

Landar phandar—anything bad ; false ; got-up ; concocted ; mischief ; to create discord ; to ferment quarrel ; anything fraudulent. (Sant. Land-bhandao—to decay, to meet with adverse fortune : *cf.* Beng. *Laṇḍa bhaṇḍa*—disorder, ruin).

Lāṇḍi—buttock (B. Chutturā).

Lāṇḍiā—lazy (Sant. Landhia ; B. Koṛhi).

Lāṇḍiā tiki—10 A.M. (when people get tired in the field or when the lazy worker leaves the field : *lit.* lazy man's noon.

Lāṇḍhiā—lazy.

Lāndup—when the beams and rafters of a house have broken but have not fallen to the ground and the fall is broken by the walls, the house is said to be lāndup jānā.

Lāng-cheṇṛe—a kind of bird with a long tail.

Langat—naked ; penniless ; poor.

Lāng chāngiā—foppish ; dissolute.

Lāng lāng—a person whose cloth is so long that it trails over the ground.

Lāngtā—Same as Langat.

Lānkā—very far away ; distant ; any distant country, beyond the seas.

Lap—a handful (B.).

Lāpālis—complaint against each other.

Lāpārāi—reciprocal form of Larāi (B.).

Lāpāṭi—reciprocal form of Lāṭi.

Lāphāo—to stretch out the arm.

Lāphua—a species of bird that hops about.

Lāpkāo—to jump up to reach something.

Lāpos lopus- soft and over-ripe : Syn. Libur libur.

Laptāo—to get mixed up ; to roll up.

Laptā lapti—rolling or tumbling over each other : Syn.

Lāṭilāpāti.

Lāpud—chicken-pox (B.).

Lār-bing—a poisonous serpent (*cf.* H. Lahar—burning sensation).

Lār—saliva ; a string of beads (Beng. Nal).

Lārāi—fight ; battle ; quarrel.

Lārākā—prone to fighting.

Laṛ baṛāo—to stammer ; to get confused in speaking.

Laṛbaṛiā—a mischievous fellow.

Lārā cheñre—a lark.

Lāreā—crooked ; bent.

Larlarāo—loquacious and idle.

Lāru—tongue of a bell : Syn. Loṛho.

Lārum pārum—to masticate and move the food from one side of the mouth to another.

Lāsā—gum.

Lasgar—juicy ; good.

Laskar—a retinue ; a crowd.

Laslasā—sticky.

Lat—a creeper : Syn. Naṛi (Beng., Sans. Latā).

Lātā—a cave ; a hole or crevice (B. Lāt).

Lāṭāb—scissors (B.).

Lāṭai—a thread winder.

Lātār—below ; down ; under (Sant., B.).

Lātār Guchā—beard.

Lāthā—bird lime.

Lāthiāu—to kick : Syn. Phādā.

Lāṭi—to turn down ; the ring on the upper part of the arm.

Lāṭi lāpāṭi—Same as Laptā-lapti.

Laṭkāo—to stick ; to hang.

Laṭlaṭ }  
 Laṭlaṭā } —sticky.

Laṭpaṭāo—rolled up and confused.

Lāṭum—mouthful (Sant. Lapet).

Lāṭum—to fold.

Laukā—a boat.

Lauri—a small stick (Beng. Nori).

Lauṭāu—to return back : Syn. Ruārā.

Le } —future tense suffix (to transitive verbs) in-  
 Li } dicating priority of a future action, over  
 another.

Le—abbreviated form of 'āle'.

Le—to melt ; to dissolve : fully saturated with water so as  
 to feel soft to the touch.

Le-é—tongue : Syn. Ālāng.

Lebdā—to throw ; to hurl : Syn. Hudumā.

Lebe—soft (B., Sant. Lābit).

Lebed'—to press down ; to fill tightly.

Leber-Leber }  
 Libur-Libur } —very soft and over-ripe.

Leche-Leche—slowly.

Leche-peche—unsteady.

Lecher-pecher—muddy.

Lecho—to get blunted, as a weapon, by striking against  
 some hard substance.

Led' }  
 Lid' } —excrement of animals.

Ledā—past tense suffix of transitive predicates, indicating  
 one past action over another.

Lede lede—soft.

Leder beder—anything carelessly and badly done.

Ledhā—crooked and bent.

Ledhā kānā—to limp.

Ledrā lijā—tattered cloth sewn together (Sant. Kānthā).



**Lege**—expression used to direct any one to act quickly :  
Syn. Mār.

**Legoe pegoe**—very soft, so that one side yields to slight pressure while the other side bulges out.

**Leje peje**—soft and sticky.

**Lejhrāhā** }  
**Lejhor** } —immodest.

**Lekā**—about ; like ; similar : suffixed to other words to form adverbs.

**Lekā**—to count (Sant. Lekhā, cf. Beng. Lekhājokhā).

**Lekā**—like ; such.

**Lekā te**—in this way.

**Lel** }  
**Nel** } —to see.

**Lel āu** }  
**Lelāgu** } —to visit ; to look up.

**Leledā**—the bee-hive of the bee of the largest species.

**Lele engā**—a species of very large honey bee.

**Lele rasi**—honey of the Lele bee.

**Lelo**—to be visible ; to appear.

**Lel urum**—to recognise.

**Lembu**—lemon.

**Len'**—to be pressed by a heavy substance, to bruise.

**Lenā**—Past tense suffix of intransitive verbs, indicating one past action another ; also used as a simple past tense suffix in some cases.

**Lenḡād'**—leech ; earth worm ; intestinal worm.

**Lenḡked'**—one suffering from eye troubles ; used as a term of abuse.

**Lengā**—left (Sant., H.).

**Lenjer**—weak.

**Lenjhar**—unfinished ; residue.

**Len len**—to crawl on the belly (as earth worms) (Sant. Len).

Leong bing—a kind of non-poisonous snake (H. Harharia ; Beng. Hele).

Leorā }  
Lānr } —the male organ.

Leped—mouthful.

Lepen—to creep under the earth and hide as fishes and worms do.

Lepes—soft : Syn. Lebe.

Lere bere—insufficient.

Lergo—to eat (Sant.).

Ler leper—very soft and pliable like a creeper.

Lese pese—to laugh.

Lese lese—too wet ; muddy.

Leser—to speak quickly and sharply.

Leser ākān—sharp.

Leser—to sharpen (B.)

Leser diri—a hone.

Leser leser—very sharp.

Leṭe peṭe }  
Lolo po to } —anything having no sufficient water in it  
Leṭer peṭer } (said of curry, field, etc.).

Leṭhā—a false dispute.

Letho—slow ; lazy ; weak.

Lewā—sowing in mud : Syn. Āchbārā.

Liblibia—soft.

Libir libir—same as Leber leber.

Lidi lidi—to spread out branches.

Lidu—to bend (inanimate).

Lidu—to peel off ; to cut off the surface.

Ligum—to chew the cud.

Lijā—cloth : Syn. Kiehri.

Likā—a suffix used to indicate a future hour within the day, meaning ‘after some minutes.’

Liki liki—to grow quickly.

Likir likir }  
Lipir lipir } —to shake.

Liki piki—to be frightened (Sant.).

Lil—blue (H., Beng. Nil).

Lilā }  
Nilā } —any show or tamasha (H.).

Lilāj—immodest ; shameless ; bad (H. Nilāj).

Lilām—auction ; to sell by auction (H. Nilām).

Limbud'—to throttle ; to press down (Sant. Limbot).

Lin'—to press ; to squeeze.

Lin-urung—to squeeze out.

Lindā-hāi—a species of fish.

Lindar lāpār—trailing garment (either on account of being  
too long or on account of being torn).

Lingi—to flow ; to trickle ; to drop (Sant., B.).

Lipā—false.

Lipi—lark.

Kumbā lipi—bigger species.

Goṭhā lipi—grey-coloured species.

Guia lipi }  
Tāṭi lipi } —other species.

Lipin—reciprocal from of lin.

Lipir lipir—same as Likir likir.

Liṭi—to get bad (used with regard to food).

Lo—to burn ; to scald.

Lo—with ; along with (Sant. Salak).

Loā—fig.

Loād'—to moisten : Syn. Tupu.

Loā dāru—fig tree.

Loāri—morning meal.

Lob—temptation ; covetousness ; to covet.

Lobhāo—to tempt.

Lobhi—greedy.

Loboj—word.

Lochhon }  
 Lāchhan } —behaviour ; character.

Lochkor—lip.

Loch locho—to protrude the lower lip as a sign of disagreement.

Lodo—to look on wistfully while others are eating; to look out for something hidden from view.

Lodo bhoso—stout and big-bellied (Sant. Lodgā).

Lodhor lodhor—very fat.

Loé—the male organ of generation.

Logo—to fascinate ; to cheat.

Logon—same as Lagan.

Logon tol—same as Lagan tol.

Lohā luti—iron implements and utensils : Syn. Mered'.

Loh'me—a term of abuse, meaning ' die ' (Lo=burn).

Lokā—to catch in the hands (Sant., Beng. Loofā).

Lokā guṭi—a kind of game (Sant.).

Loko poko—large and fleshy.

Lolo—warm ; to warm oneself ; to heat.

Lolo dā—a kind of trial by ordeal by which the accused is made to dip his hand into boiling water and take out a coin thrown into it. Also used to mean semen.

Lolopoto—to pacify.

Lompoṭiā—licentious.

Lopo chopo—unreliable.

Lor—small streamlets.

Loṛo—to see, without being seen ; to lie in wait for ; to keep watch over one's coming.

Lorong phosong—faulty.

Losod'—earth ; mud.

Loṭ—currency note ; a handful.

Loṭā—a brass vessel for holding water (H.).

Loṭej' }  
 Loṭoé } —to be sprained ; to sprain ; sprained.

Loyong—low land : Syn. Don.

Loyong bābā—paddy fit to be sown in low land ; paddy ripening in November-December.

Lubhi—greedy : Syn. Bukru.

Lubui lubui—thin ; fine as grass.

Luchā—immoral ; licentious ; bad.

Ludām dāru—a kind of tree.

Lugā—cloth.

Lujhuk lujhuk—to walk with a load on both sides of the shoulder.

Lukhi }  
Lokhi } —a brass cooking vessel.

Luku jono—a broom made of grass.

Lukundi—a young man who accompanies a bridegroom (Sant. Lumti), or a friend or companion of a betrothed girl.

Lulhua—back of the wrist.

Lum—to wet ; wet.

Lumāng—silk-worm ; cocoon ; silk.

Lumāng kārdhāni—a kardhani of silk thread.

Lunḍi—a wooden ladle.

Lunti—a kind of minute fly, said to cause ophthalmia :  
Syn. Putki (B. Terom).

Lunukuj'—wrist.

Lupu—husk of rice.

Lupu mui—a small stinking ant.

Lupu pusri—itches ; sores.

Lupung dāru—a kind of fruit-bearing tree (H., Beng. Baheṛā).

Lur—sense ; skill ; ability (Sant.).

Lur bing—a mythical serpent which is supposed to be poisonous and its breath is believed to produce the rainbow : Syn. Bāṇḍā lele or Bāṇḍāsiki (Sant. Athre bing.)

**Luṭ**—to rob : Syn. Re (H.).

**Luṭā luṭi**—struggling to grab ; to rob each other : Syn. Repe.

**Luṭi**—hank of thread.

**Lutiā-luti**—a very small insect which flies about in the daytime and is said to propagate ophthalmia : Syn. Putki (B. Terom).

**Luṭerā**—robber.

**Lukum**—fat.

<b>Luṭkum hārām</b>	}	—The first human pair according to Munda cosmogony who survived the general rain of fire sent down on earth by the Sing Bongā to punish mankind for their sins.
<b>Luṭkum buṛiā</b>		

**Lutur**—ear.

**Lutur tukui**—ear-boring ceremony.

## M

**Mā**—a day (Sant. Māhā).

**Mā ā'**—to cut.

**Mā'usar**—to extend by reclamation.

**Māchā**—a raised platform (H.).

**Māchi āndhā**—nightfall, when it is not quite dark.

**Māchi**—border with a pattern.

**Mād'**—bamboo.

**Madhe**—middle ; from among ; between ; very seldom used (H.).

**Mādkom**—a kind of flower-bearing tree the flower of which is used for brewing liquor. *Bassia latifolia*. (H. Mohuā ; Sans. Madhukam).

**Mād' sākam**—a form of oath ; to swear by the bamboo leaf.

**Mādoli** }  
**Mādli** } —amulet ; charm.

**Maeda**—flour : Syn. Holong (H.).

**Māe musi**—mother's sister or mother-in-law's sister.

**Māeṛa muhā** }  
**Māe ṛāhā** } —one having little or no moustache.

**Māg** } —The month of Māgh beginning with the new  
**Māgh** } moon of the Hindi month of Pous when contracts  
**Māge** } for services are entered into for the new years.

**Māgā**—a kind of oil seed (H. Sargujā).

**Māge porob**—a festival celebrated on the full moon day in the Hindi month of Pous—when the spirits of dead ancestors are worshipped and the new year begins. It is the chief harvest festival of the Mundas.

**Magrā** }  
**Mangrā** } —ridge tiles of a roof.

**Māgni**—gratis (H.).

**Māhā**—last year.

**Māhādeo**—the Hindu deity.

**Māhājan**—a money-lender (H.).

**Māhāk**—smell ; odour (H.).

**Mahal**—a big house.

**Mahalā**—story of a house.

**Mahārā**—one who tends cattle ; the Ahirs are so called.

**Māhāto**—a village official of later origin.

**Mahimāu**—relations : Syn. Kupul, Peṛā.

**Māhir**—gentle ; quiet.

**Māhit**—neat ; handsome.

**Mahjud'**—ready (H.).

**Māh kālom** }  
**Tor kālom** } —the year following next year ; two years  
**Sātom** } hence.

**Mahkup'**—to abōlish ; to postpone : Syn. Aosān, Hāpen (H.).

**Māhli**—Mundas of a lower status : Syn. **Khāngār**, **Pātar**.

**Māhsul** }  
**Māsul** } —rent ; toll (H.).

**Mahurā**—poison : Syn. **Bisi**.

**Māi**—an expression used in addressing females.

**Māil**—an arrow without a head-cap.

**Māj** }  
**Mānjā** } —centre wood (H. **Mānji**).

**Māji**—bug (Sant.).

**Majuri**—wages : Syn. **Kamira gonong** (H.).

**Makāi**—maize : Syn. **Jonṛa**.

**Makdamā** }  
**Makardama** } —suit ; case (H.).

**Mākhan**—butter (H.).

**Mākri**—ear-ring : Syn. **Phirki-lutur tukui**.

**Māl**—rent ; goods (H.).

**Mālā**—necklace : Syn. **Hisir** (H.).

**Malāo**—to rub ; to massage.

**Mālār**—a Hindu caste ; those who make wooden **pailās**.

**Māldar**—wealthy ; owner : Syn. **Mālik**.

**Mālguzāri**—rent (H.).

**Mālhān cheṛe**—a kind of bird.

**Māli**—a gardener (H.).

**Māli bāhā**—a kind of flower.

**Mālik**—owner ; master ; wealthy (H.).

**Malkāo**—to amuse ; to make a show : Syn. **Rāsikāo**.

**Māmā**—mother's brother (maternal uncle) : Syn. **Kumāing** (H.).

**Māmā bhāgnā**—uncle and nephew (H.).

**Māmi**—maternal uncle's wife (H.).

**Māmlā**—a case or suit (H.).

**Mān**—honour ; respect (H.).

**Man**—a maund (H.).

**Mānā**—to forbid ; to remonstrate ; to warn.



**Mānārāṅ**—(inspite of objections) resistance.

**Mānāting**—to obey ; obedient ; to heed ; to respect ; to propitiate ; to have faith in ; to desist from an act when forbidden.

**Mānāting bongā**—the household gods and the village gods who are worshipped periodically and on every auspicious occasion when their blessings are invoked.

**Māndā**—cold ; coryza.

**Māṇḍā**—a foot-print ; a fair to set one's foot.

**Māṇḍā buru**—a sacred hill ; a hill where fairs are held.

**Mandan bher**—a large trumpet.

**Māṇḍāo**—to put on the ground ; to keep : Syn. Do.

**Māndar**—a drum : Syn. Dumang.

**Māndariā**—a drummer : Syn. Dumāṅ sāṛiko.

**Māṇḍi**—boiled rice (Sant.).

**Mā-āṇḍi**—to cook rice.

**Māṇḍi orā**—kitchen ; cook-shed.

**Mandil**—a temple (H. Mandir).

**Māṇḍini**—cook.

**Māṇḍowā**—a temporary leaf pandal erected in the courtyard on the occasion of a marriage.

**Māṇḍowā baikorā**—the young men who erect the Mandowa.

**Māṇḍowā dārom ṭākā** } —The price, usually Rs. 1-4-0,  
**Māṇḍowā kesed' ṭākā** } paid by the bridegroom's party to  
the bride's party when a sham  
obstruction is placed on their way to the bride's  
**Māṇḍowa**.

**Māṇḍowā-sim**—fowl sacrificed on the occasion of the erection of a Māṇḍowa.

**Māne** }  
**Māno** } —meaning.

**Māṅgal** }  
**Kusal-Māṅgal** } —welfare (H.).

**Māṅgāo**—to send for (H.).

**Mangar**—Tuesday (H.).

**Māni**—mustard.

**Māniāḍār**—a money order ; a corrupt form of the English word.

**Māni-bā-bing**—a python supposed to carry a jewel on its head.

**Mānj** }  
**Mānjā** } —centre wood.

**Mānjāo**—to clean by rubbing.

**Manjil**—a day's journey.

**Mājhi**—a Sarawak caste of the Jaina community, speaking Bengali.

**Mānjhi-hās**—the landlord's privileged land corresponding to 'khāmār' in Bengal.

**Mānjhila**—second.

**Manjur**—to agree ; to approve ; to accept.

**Mānki**—name of the ancient headman of a 'pārḥā.'

**Mānoā**—a human being.

**Mnasṛṇā**—a burial ground.

**Mantar**—incantation (H.).

**Māp** }  
**Māphi** } —to forgive (H.).

**Māp** }  
**Nāp** } —to measure ; measurement : Syn. Sonong.

**Māprāng**—very large ; great ; big.

**Mār**—quickly ; instantly : Syn. Lege.

**Mār-he**—all right, then ; come on, then.

**Mārā**—a peacock.

**Mārāmat**—to repair : Syn. Bābāi, Bāi-ruṛā.

**Mārāng**—large ; great ; big ; to become great ; head ; principal ; chief ; first-born.

**Mārāng-buru**—a big hill ; a fair or festival.

**Mārāng ḍāḍo**—thumb.

**Mārāo sunung**—a medicinal oil.

Mārāṅ tiju—a kind of insect.

Mārāṅ ti kāṭu—thumb.

Mārāṅṛnā—a carrying pole (H. Bāhingā).

Marchā—fallow.

Marchi—pepper : chilly.

Mardāo—to rub the body.

Marde—an expression used in addressing colleagues.

Mār ge—now and quickly.

Mārgḥaṭi—a burial place or burning ground : Syn. Masnā

Mār-hege—emphatic 'yes.'

Māri—any deadly epidemic.

Māri—old ; aged.

Māri                 }  
Māri guṭi         }—small-pox.

Māri chāuli—old rice.

Māri māri—slowly.

Marjādi—to show respect ; respectable ; honourable.

Marji—will ; pleasure.

Markāo—to break (incompletely).

Mārkin—a kind of cotton cloth.

Mār mār—a species of centipede (H. Gojar ; Beng. Kennui).

Sengel mārmār—a kind of poisonous centipede.

Mārom—a platform used to keep straw.

Mārsāl             }  
Māskāl            }—light ; to light ; to emit light ; to shine.

Mārtul—hammer : Syn. Kutāsi.

Masālā—spices.

Māsgurā—gum ; boil.

Māsi—Moses.

Māskāl—see Mārsāl.

Maskāo—to subside.

Masmasāo—indisposed : Syn. Rasras.

Masnā                 }  
Masāṅṛnā            }—see Mārgḥaṭi.

Masrāo }  
Pasrāo } —to spread ; to scatter.

Māsri—a kind of pulse.

Māster—school-master.

Mat—opinion.

Māt' }  
Mād' } —bamboo (Sant.).

Mātā—mature, *e.g.*, fruit.

Matar—a kind of pulse : Syn. Batura.

Mātbar—old and respectable ; wealthy : Syn. Kisāṇṛ.

Māthāni—top or peak of a hill : Syn. Buru chuṭi.

Māthāsi—the upper portion (cover) of the pot for distilling liquor.

Mati—a witch-finder ; diviner ; one who finds out the causes of illness, etc., caused by spirits : Syn. Deonṛā ; Sokhā.

Matlab—wish ; intention ; purpose (H., Beng.).

Maṭkāo—to be stuck.

Mat'kom }  
Mad'kom } —a kind of tree the flowers of which are distilled for liquor (H. Mahua ; Sant., Sans. Madhukam) ; *Bassia latifolia*.

Mat'kam hāi—a kind of fish.

Mātwār—drunkard : Syn. Bul.

Maurasi—hereditary tenures.

Māyā—affection ; pity (H.).

Māyān muyun—to be alone ; solitary.

Māyāng—waist.

Māyi—expression used in addressing females younger in age than the person addressing.

Māyom—blood ; to bleed (Sant. Māyām).

Me—bleating of a goat.

Me—abbreviated form of 'am'—you—used as a suffix in the imperative mood, *e.g.*, Hiju me—(you) come !

Me āng—day after to-morrow (H., Beng. Parsu).

**Mech**—chair : Syn. Gāndu, Manchi.

**Mecher mecher**—to walk fast.

**Mechkā mechki**—to wink ; to make signs with the eye  
(used always with respect to young lovers.)

**Med'**—eye (Sant. Met').

**Med'dā**—tears (Sant.).

**Med'duku**—disease of the eye ; Ophthalmia.

**Med'gārā**—cavity of the eye (Sant.).

**Med'ipil**—pupil of the eye.

**Med'kāṇḍom**—eyebrow (Sant. Met'kuti).

**Med'muāṇrā**—the whole face ; countenance.

**Med'pipni**—eye-lashes (Sant.).

**Med' rājā**—the eye ball.

**Mehāo**—to fit ; to fix.

**Mehnot**—labour (H.).

**Mehnotiā**—industrious.

**Mejāj**—temperament (H.).

**Mel**—agreement ; harmony ; collusion (H.).

**Melāo**—to gain over.

**Meme**—a goat (in the language of the children).

**Men**—to tell ; to say.

**Menā**—to exist ; to be ; to be present ; as opposed to  
'bānōā.'

**Mendo**—but ; on the other hand (Sant. Menkhan).

**Menjādā**—has said.

**Mente**—because ; on behalf of ; for the purpose of ; think-  
ing it to be ; with a view to ; saying (this) ; to this  
effect ; used as an affix to form adverbs.

**Mepen**—reciprocal form of 'men' ; to consult together,  
to speak to each other.

**Merāl** } —a kind of fruit-bearing tree : *Phylanthus emblica*  
**Merel** } (H. Aonrā ; Beng. Āmlōki).

**Merēd'**—iron (Sant. Merhet).

**Merēd soṭā**—a stick bound with an iron band.

**Mer gerāi**—the joint procession of the bridegroom's party and the bride's party after their first meeting in the bride's village.

**Merhāo**—to twist ; to wind.

**Mer mer**—exceedingly ; very much : Syn. **Kentēd'**.

**Merom**—goat.

**Merom gupī dāri hon**—*lit.* fit to tend goats ; a boy aged ten.

**Merom med'**—a kind of plant (H. Gunj).

**Merom orā**—shed for goats.

**Mesā**—to mix ; mixed (Sant. Mesal ; Beng. *Misāna* ; Sans. *Misrita*).

**Mesed' mesed'**—slowly : Syn. **Māri māri**.

**Metā**—to say ; to call ; to name.

**Metāiā**—said ; will say ; used both in the future and in the past tense.

**Metād'koā**—said to them.

**Metāo**—to wipe out.

**Meṭ māṭ**—to settle ; to hush up (H.).

**Meyād**—term ; period (H.).

**Meyādi**—terminable.

<b>Miāṭ'</b>	$\left. \begin{array}{l} \text{—one ; single: the difference being that 'Miād' } \\ \text{applies to inanimate objects and 'Mid' ' applies} \\ \text{to animate objects (Sant. Mit).} \end{array} \right\}$
<b>Mod'</b>	
<b>Moiād</b>	
<b>Mid'</b>	

**Mid'ge**—like one ; equal ; same (Sant. *Mitge*).

**Mid' ghāri**—a short while.

**Mid'hisi**—one score ; twenty.

**Mid' lāgāo**—unceasingly ; continuously.

**Mid' lāi**—uterine.

**Mid' lekā**—like one ; similar.

**Mid' mon te**—with one mind.

**Mid'sā**—once ; one side.

**Mid' sāe**—one hundred.

**Mid' te**—together ; jointly : Syn. **Mid're**.

**Mihin**—fine.

**Milān**—to join.

**Mil jul**—agreement.

**Mimid'**—one by one ; singly ; one each.

**Minḍi**—sheep ; one having shaggy hair ; Beng. **Meṛā**.

**Minhā**—to deduct.

**Mirgi**—epilepsy.

**Miru**—a parrot.

**Misā**—once ; a contracted form of ' Mid sa.'

**Misā te**—together ; in company ; at the same time.

**Misā torsā**—entirely ; completely ; suddenly ; without warning.

**Misi**—moustache : Syn. **Guchu**.

**Misi**—black tooth-paste.

**Misi**—sister (Sant. **Miserā**).

**Misil**—records of a suit (H.).

**Misri**—sugar candy.

**Mistri**—a mechanic or artisan (H.).

**Miṭhā**—sweet : Syn. **Sibil** (H.).

**Miṭhāi**—sweetmeat.

**Mo** }  
**Moā** } —to swell ; swollen (H.).

**Mochā**—mouth (Sans. **Mukha** ; Beng. **Mukb**).

**Mochilkā**—security bond (H.).

**Mod'**—same as **Mid'**.

**Mode** }  
**Monde** } —to become mildewed ; mouldy.

**Modet'** }  
**Modod'** } —to assist ; assistance : Syn. **Dengā**.

**Moe**—bud of a flower ; to bud (Sant. **Mohe**).

**Mogoe**—to smile.

**Mogol**—a **Kabuli**.

**Moh'**—pity ; compassion (H.).

Moh'jud'—to collect ; ready (H.).

Mohni—to charm ; charm (H.).

Mohor—seal (H.)

Moi—to bud.

Moj rā—deduction (H.).

Mokāo—to become speechless.

Mokābilā—to confront (H.).

Mok moko—to be angry and silent with a puffed up mouth.

Mokodomā—a law-suit (H.).

Mokṛārī }  
Mokṛorā } —a perpetual lease (H.).

Mol—price : Syn. Gonong (H.).

Molāim—smooth.

Molāo }  
Malāo } —to polish ; to cleanse by rubbing.

Molāo—to repay in kind in satisfaction of a debt.

Molong—forehead.

Molong hāsu—headache.

Mon—mind ; spirit (H.).

Mon—a maund (H.).

Mone—to wish ; to think ; to consider.

Mone ākādā—thought ; intended ; was about to.

Monṛeā—five.

Mon subā—wish ; real intention.

Mophsol—private (H.).

Morā—bundle of grain : Syn. Poṭom ; Tipsi.

Morābā—aloe.

Morjād—respect ; honour ; to respect (H.).

Morji—wish ; pleasure (H.).

Morlāhā—weak ; delicate ; incapable (used contemptuously).

Morso—to fade away.

Mosā—once.

Mosā mosā—sometimes ; now and then.



Mosā sirmā } —the year before year before last ; two  
Mosed' sirmā } years ago.

Tor mosed' sirmā—the year before ' Mosed' sirmā,' i.e.,  
three years ago.

Moskot'—to be spoilt by smoke.

Mosmoso—lazy.

Mosrāo—to eat like a glutton.

Moṭā }  
Moṭo } —fat ; thick ; coarse (H., Beng.).

Moṭhāi }  
Moṭhe } —by force ; forcibly.

Moṭkuri—gravel : Syn. Rugud.

Mu—nose.

Muchi—a cobbler (H.).

Muchilkā—see Mochilkā.

Muchu—a kind of basket ; a kind of fishing trap.

Muchur—crunching sound.

Mudai—complainant ; plaintiff ; enemy (H.).

Mudāle—accused ; defendant (H.).

Mudām—finger ring.

Mugi dāl—a kind of pulse.

Muhā muhi—face to face.

Muhu—nose.

Muhni—a philtre.

Muhu unḍu—nostril.

Mui—ant.

Ṭonṭe mui }  
Dāḍo mui } —Big-headed black ant.

Sunum mui—poisonous, biting ant.

Lupu mui—very small, stinking ant.

'Hāo mui—large red ant.

Nidir mui—white ant.

Mujrā—to set off ; to deduct (H.).

**Mukā**—to measure with the hand ; a cubit, *i.e.*, the measure from the elbow to the tip of the middle finger.

**Mukhiā**—principal ; chief (H.)

**Mukunṛni**—knee.

**Mul**—chief ; principal.

**Mulu**—to reappear again (used with reference to the moon only ; sometime jestingly applied to persons also).

**Mulu chāṇḍu**—new moon.

**Munapha**—profit (H.).

**Mungā**—pearl ; red bead.

**Mungā hisir**—a necklace of red bead.

**Mungā lumān**—silk cocoons found on certain jungle trees.

**Mungā**—a necklace of red beads.

**Mungāru**—a wooden mallet.

**Mungāru ipil**—*lit.* hammer star. The Pleiades, so called from its shape like a cudgel or hammer.

**Munḍ**—head : Syn. Bo (H.).

**Mundā**—to close an opening: Syn. Teped' (H. Mudānā).

**Munḍā**—the Munda race ; the headman of a Munda village.

**Munḍāi**—office of a headman.

**Munḍāi pāwā** } —the land pertaining to the office of the  
**Munḍāi don** } Munda.

**Munḍā munḍi**—in equal portion.

**Munḍi**—end ; meaning ; truth ; substance ; to explain ; to understand the sense of (*cf.* Beng. Muñro.)

**Mundhni** }  
**Mundhnā** } —the highest point of a roof.

**Munḍlā**—to crop the hair closely ; a shaved head.

**Munu**—beginning (*i.e.*, of creation).

**Muphut**—gratis (H.).

**Mur**—principal (of a sum of money) (H.).

**Murāi**—radish.

**Murchhāo**—to cut off evenly and roundly.

**Murdār**—a corpse ; often used contemptuously, meaning a coward.

**Murdān**—untouched food.

**Murkh**—peevish ; ignorant and obstinate.

**Murli**—a bamboo flute.

**Murud'**—a kind of lac-bearing tree (H. *Parās* ; Beng. *Palās*), *Butea frondosa*.

**Murum**—a kind of deer.

**Musing**—one day.

**Musing bārsing**—one or two days ; a day or two ; a short time ; a few days.

**Musing musing**—occasionally ; sometimes.

**Muskil**—difficulty (H.).

**Musrā**—a club used in beating down flat the bundles of paddy when being tied up.

**Musri**—a kind of pulse.

**Muṭh**—the measure of the distance from the elbow-joint up to the palm closed up (Sant. *Mudrā*).

**Muṭhi**—handle ; a handful.

**Muṭhiāo**—to grasp tightly.

**Muṭkā**—to strike with clenched fist.

**Mutul**—ridge pole of a roof.

**Mutukul**—first-born ; first sent ; primary.

## N

**N**—in poetical languages “ N ” is placed before a word beginning with a vowel, *e.g.*, *Nāchur* for *āchur*, in *Ipil nāchur jānā*—the stars have risen.

**Nā**—expression used in addressing very near relations, *e.g.*, daughter and mother.

**Nā**—now ; this time (Sant. *Nahak*).

**Nājā'nā**—any.

Nā-ā-do—now ; however.

Nā-āh'—just now ; this time.

Nā-āe—this man.

Nā-āte—from this time.

Nā-e-ke—sometime after (within the course of the day).

Nā-hābe—till now.

Nā-jaked—hitherto.

Nā-sān-te—as yet.

Nabāb—rich and haughty (H.).

Nābālok—minor ; minority (H.).

Nāchā—false hair used as a hair tape.

Nāchāo—to cause to dance (H.).

Nāchār }  
Lāchār } —helpless (H.).

Nāchui—a dancing girl of low caste (H.).

Nāchu—a small bamboo basket.

Nāchur—poetical form of āchur, to rise ; *e.g.*, Ipil nāchur jānā.

Nāḍā—lower portion of the stem of the paddy plant, which is left uncut (Beng.).

Nāḍi—a creeper.

Nāg—a species of snake ; a sept of the Mundas.

Nagad—cash (H., Beng., Sant. Nogod).

Nagar—city ; town.

Nāg-hing—same as Nāg ; a species of snake.

Nāg-nāgin—male and female Nāg spirit (evil).

Nāge ārej ghāo—white leprosy ; supposed to be due to water having been sprinkled on the body of the diseased person by the Nāge-bongā.

Nāge bongā—Nāge spirit.

Nāge dā—reddish coloured stagnant water, supposed to be due to the Nāge erā residing there.

Nāge erā—the spirit presiding over marshes.

Nāgen }  
Nāgente } —for ; with a view to (Sant. Lagit; Beng.  
Nātin } Lagi).

Nāgerā—a large drum ; to announce by beat of drum.

Nāgor—mew of a cat.

Nāgrāhā—one who lives in towns.

Nāgrāhā—sticky mud soil.

Nāel—the wooden frame of the plough into which the  
‘ Pāl ’ or iron ploughshare is inserted.

Nāelgāḍā—furrow.

Nā-enāng—by this time ; up to this time.

Nāhāk—fruitless ; useless (H.).

Nāhān—bathing ceremony connected with birth, marriage  
and death.

Nahsr—water channel.

Nāi—a big river.

Naihar—parent’s house (H.).

Najar—to see ; sight ; view (H., Beng., Sant. Najor).

Najarbund—to confine.

Nājom—witch (Sant. Nānjom).

Nājom duku—a wasting disease said to be caused by  
witoheraft.

Nā-kabul—to deny (H.).

Nakal—copy ; to copy ; to sham (H., Beng.).

Nākāṭiā—snub-nosed ; one whose nose has been cut or des-  
troyed in any way.

Nāki—comb ; to comb.

Nāklāhā }  
Nāklāhi } —pretender.

Nākrā hāsā } —a kind of earth used as soap, to wash the  
Nārka hāsā } hair.

Nāksā—map ; picture.

Nāktā—snub-nosed.

Nāl—horseshoe ; bullock shoe ; tube ; pipe (H.).

**Nālā**—rivulet ; stream ; wages of a labourer.

**Nālis**—complaint ; to complain (H.).

**Nām**—to get ; to obtain ; to seek ; to find ; to search ;  
also added as a suffix to other verbs.

**Nām āu**—to search out and bring.

**Nām bārā**—to search about here and there.

**Nām urung**—to search and find out.

**Nām jādi**—famous ; notorious (H. Nāmjadā).

**Nāmni**—one who searches.

**Namunā**—pattern ; sample (H.).

**Nām ruṛā** }  
**Nām ruār** } —to get back ; to recover.

**Nān**—thin ; fine (Sant. Nanhā).

**Nānā**—elder sister ; mother's father.

**Nānā honjār**—grand father-in-law.

**Nānām ni**—one who finds or gets.

**Nānāporkār**—various ways ; various kinds (H.).

**Nān bir**—a thin jungle.

**Nānā rakam**—various kinds (H.).

**Nāndān**—poor ; weak ; powerless ; to slight.

**Nāñde**—close by ; near.

**Nāñde hāñde**—hither and thither.

**Nāñdi**—creeper (Sant. Nari).

**Nāgos**—to hate.

**Nānhe**—slender ; thin (H. Nan).

**Nāng**—a remote period.

**Nāng ko pariā**—ancient times.

**Nāngāli**—the string used in a plough.

**Nāñṛe**—close by ; near.

**Nāni**—grand mother : Syn. Aji, Jiāng.

**Nāo**—boat (Beng.).

**Nāoki**—a she-buffalo which has not yet calved.

**Nāp**—survey ; to measure : Syn. Song.

**Nāpāe**—vigorous ; healthy ; absence of discord.

**Nāpām**—reciprocal form of Nām ; to meet together.

**Nāphā**—profit (H.).

**Nāpaṛh**—illiterate : Syn. Ḍonḍo.

**Nārā-durā**—weak ; convalescent.

**Nārāj**—to displease ; to be displeased (H.).

**Narak**—hell ; dirty.

**Naram** }  
**Narmā** } —soft : Syn. Lebed'.

**Nārāng-nurung**—to grumble ; to be dissatisfied ; to beg  
    imprudently.

**Nārāngi**—orange.

**Nāṛi**—a creeper ; a plant.

**Nār jor** }  
**Nāt got** } —relationship by marriage.

**Nar singā**—a brass or copper trumpet of long size.

**Nās**—to waste ; to destroy ; to ruin (H.).

**Nasdāni**—a small box for powdered tobacco ; snuff-box.

**Nasib**—fate (H.).

**Nasṭ**—to destroy.

**Nātā**—relationship.

**Hāturā . nātā**—village relationship, irrespective of caste,  
    assumed for the purpose of addressing each other.

**Nāti**—grand child.

**Nātā**—dwarf.

**Nātiā**—relationship between wives of brothers (Beng. Jā.).

**Nath** }  
**Nathni** } —nose ring (H.).

**Naṭ khaṭiā**—naughty ; rogue (H.).

**Nauā**—a barber (H.).

**Nauzṛā**—mongoose.

**Nawā**—new ; fresh (H.).

**Nāwāi**—to offer the first fruits to the Sing Bongā.

**Nāwā-khāni**—festival in connection with the eating of the  
    first crop : Syn. Jom-nāwā.

Ne—take this (vocative).

Ne—this.

Neā—this thing.

Neā—this one (inanimate).

Ni—this one (animate).

Neā-ge—this very.

Ne ākin—these two (inanimate).

Nikin—these two (animate).

Ne āko—these (more than two) (inanimate).

Niko }  
Niku } —these (more than two) (animate).

Ne-ā-te—by this ; with this ; by means of this.

Ne-betar }  
Ne-s-kān } —this time ; this occasion.

Nekā—in this way ; in this wise ; in this manner.

Nekān—such.

Ne-kālom—this year.

Ne-lekā }  
Nekā } —in this way ; thus ; this wise ; like this.  
Ne-lekā-te }

Ne-re }  
Neu'e } —here ; in this ; inside this ; in this place.

Ne-re-ā—the one of this place (inanimate).

Ne re ko }  
Ne renko } —those of this place (animate).

Ne re ni—the one of this place (animate).

Nesā—this side ; this direction.

Ne s kān—this time (Beng. Ekhan).

Ne tāiom te—after this ; hereafter.

Netāre }  
Ne te re } —on this side.

Neāe—to judge rightly (H.).

Neār—ceremony of purification ; to purify oneself by ceremonies (Beng., Sans. Prāyaśchitta).



- Neār—to fast and purify oneself on the day previous to the day of worship (Beng., Sans. Saṁyama).
- Neār en—to purify oneself.
- Neār-i—to purify another.
- Ned'—to dye ; to colour.
- Neḍā }  
Nenḍā } —to fix a time ; a fixed time ; due time ; due season.
- Neech—low ; mean (H.).
- Neg'—ceremony ; rule ; ordinance.
- Nehāl—to fail to do ; unable ; unsuccessful.
- Nehāit—very ; a mean-minded person.
- Nehoor—to bend down and entreat.
- Nel } —to see ; to look ; to consider ; (Sans., Beng.,  
Lel } Nīrikṣaṇa).
- Nel-ād'—to fail to recognise ; to lose sight.
- Nel āgui me—go and see and come back.
- Nel āsrā—to expect anything (H. Umed).
- Nel āu—to come along seeing.
- Nel choṭe—to have a glance.
- Nel dārom—to welcome.
- Nel-ḍhilāu—to neglect to see ; to neglect.
- Nel-eṭā—to mistake one for another.
- Nel-god'—to see one depart ; to see for a moment ; to catch a glimpse.
- Nel-goe'—to see one die.
- Nel hārā—to see one grow up.
- Nel horā—to expect one coming.
- Nel-idi—to go along seeing ; to go and see back.
- Nel jom—to see one eating ; to enjoy a sight.
- Nel-kedā—saw.
- Nel lā—had seen.
- Nel nām—to see and find out.
- Nel nel—to see, for the purpose of seeing.
- Nel okā—let it be seen.

Nel umbul—mirror ; a looking glass.

Nel urung—to recognise ; to see and choose.

Ne-mān—near about the place ; hereabout ; in-this place.

Nemar—meek ; gentle ; good-natured (Beng., Sans. Namra).

Nem-dharam—chastity.

Nenel—reduplication of Nel ; to look repeatedly ; sight for the purpose of seeing.

Ne-nel-ko—seers ; prophets.

Neo—foundation.

Neo-chhar—to sanctify ; to purify.

Neotā—invitation.

Ne parom—on this side.

Nepel—reciprocal form of Nel ; to see each other ; an acquaintance.

Nepel re—in view of ; within sight of each other ; within visible distance.

Nepel umbul—mirror.

Nepel uprung—an acquaintance.

Nepeotā—reciprocal form of Neotā ; mutual invitation.

Nerā—see Nedā.

Netā ete—from this place.

Netāra—(those) of this place (inanimate).

Netāre—here ; in this place.

Netā ren—(those) of this place (animate).

Net dharam—way of living ; conduct.

Nete—on this side ; hither.

Ni—a suffix used to form nouns.

Ni—this one (animate).

Ni-āte—with this ; by means of this.

Nibar—weak.

Nibhāo—to spend time (H.).

Nibrāo—to complete ; to finish (H. Nimrāo).

Nichurā—to squeeze.

Nichit }  
Nichint } —free from care or anxiety ; careless (H.).

Nichut'—noiseless.

Nichut'-te—noiselessly.

Nidā—night ; last night.

Nidāmed'—night-blind.

Nidānubā—dark night.

Nidāo—to become night.

Nidariā—fearless.

Nidir—white ant (Sant. Nindir).

Nidrā }  
Nidrālu } —sleepy.

Ni-ēte—from him.

Nihāi—anvil (H. Nehāi).

Nihāit—mean ; low ; to hate ; to despise.

Nihāit—absolutely mean ; low ; to hate ; to despise.

Nij'—to open.

Nij—one's own.

Nijāt—without any caste ; outcast.

Nijgut—exactly ; certainly.

Nijhar—pure ; clear : cf. Sans. Nirjhara.

Nijuān—adolescence.

Nikās—outlet.

Ni-ke—him (pointing to the man).

Niki-badi }  
Neki-badi } —good and bad.

Niking—these two (animate).

Niko }  
Niku } —these (more than two) (animate).

Nilājiā—shameless.

Nilām—to sell by auction ; auction sale (H.).

Nijhāo—to extinguish (H.).

Nijhar dā—pure water.

Nim—a kind of tree, *Azadirachta Indica*.

Nimān—pure; limpid (Sans. Nirmala).

Nimak hārām—ungrateful ; disloyal (H.).

Nimin (ne-imin)—this much ; this number (animate).

Nimināng—just this much (inanimate) : Syn. Nāmināng.

Nimin huṛing—so small.

Nimin jāked'—up till now.

Nimin mārāng—so big (pointing to something).

Nimin sānte—up till now.

Nimpirāng—this little ; this trifling amount.

Nimṭāng (Ne-imtang)

(Na-imtang)—this very time ; presently ; now.

Ninās—breath (H., Sant. Nisas ; Beng., Sans. Nīśvāsa).

Nindā—to blame.

Nindir—white ant.

Ninghā }  
Nigha } —axle (Sant.).

Nipaṭ—near.

Niphor }  
Niphuṭ } —not separated ; joint.

Nipṭāo—to complete ; to settle (Sant.).

Nipun—skilled ; expert (Beng., H., Sans.).

Nir—to run ; to run away ; to flee.

Nirāl—beautiful (Sant. Niral—pure).

Nirās—to be disappointed (H., Beng.).

Nir-bāgi—to run away leaving something behind ; to desert.

Nir-bāk }  
Nirbachan } —speechless (Sant., Sans., Beng., H.).

Nirbas—untractable.

Nirbans—childless.

Nirbisrā—the period just before the rainy season (from Mṛgaśīrā, a constellation in Hindu astronomy, in which the sun enters in June. It is believed that the season is so hot and dry that even the snakes

lose their poison during this period and deer shed their horns).

Nirbolo—to run and enter; to run into.

Nirbodh }  
Nirbudhi } —foolish (Sant., Sans., Beng. Nirbodh).

Nirbuj—slow to understand.

Nirdae—pitiless (Sant., Sans., Beng., H.).

Nirdand—free from care.

Nirdhan—poor (Sans. Nirdhana).

Nirdok }  
Nirdos } —innocent; faultless (Sant. Nirdos; Sans., Beng. Nirdoṣi).

Nirghin—one who is hated; hateful; dirty.

Nire-hujul—to run slowly and trotting.

Nirjān-chāṇḍu—the moon which has disappeared, *i.e.*, last month.

Nirmuchiā—a person who has no moustache.

Niroḍong—to run out.

Nir-susun—a kind of running dance, in vogue during the Sarhul festival: Syn. Senojān chāṇḍu.

Nisā—any intoxicating substance.

Nisān—sign; mark (H.).

Nisā-te—on this side.

Niskapaṭ—sincere (Sant., Beng. Akapaṭ).

Nispiṭar—Inspector.

Nistā—exactly; truly.

Nisun—void; soundless (Sant., Sans. Śūnya).

Niulā—this day; this time.

Nit—every day (Sant., Sans. Beng., H. Nitya).

Niti }  
Net } —conduct; dealings.

Niyār—see Neār.

Niyat—settled; fixed (Sant. Nit; Sans. Niyata).

Nohor-nohor }  
Nogor-nogor } —to grumble; growling of a dog.

Nokoe—poetical form of 'okoe.'

Nokar }  
Chākar } —servant (H., Beng. Chākar).

Noksān—damage ; loss ; to damage (H., Beng. Loksān).

Nolād'—lampblack ; soot.

Noth—nose ring.

Nu—to drink.

Nubā—dark (Sant. Nut).

Āyub-nubā—dark night.

Nudum—twilight (Sant. Nuhun).

Nuidā—drinking water.

Nui-lekā-lolo—sufficiently hot for a drink.

Nukui—poetical form of 'ukui.'

Num }  
Nutum } —name ; to name ; to call by name (Beng., H., Sans. Nām).

Nunu—breast.

Nunuā—to suckle.

Nunu-bāle }  
Nunutān-hon } —an unweaned child.

Nuputum—reciprocal form of Nutum.

Nur—to flow out (said of non-liquid substances such as sand or any grain as opposed to 'lingi' applied to liquids).

Nurā—to cleanse cloths ; *lit.* to strike against a hard substance.

Nurung-nurung—delicate ; feeble ; growl of a dog.

Nutum—name ; to name.

Nutum-do neg'—name-giving ceremony.

Nutum-kāhāni—a riddle.

Nutum-marang-o—to exalt ; to praise.

Nutum-sāki—to name a child after its grand-father or maternal uncle.

Nutum-te—in the name of.

## O

O—suffixed to a word to mean ‘too,’ ‘also,’ ‘even,’ ‘in addition to.’

O—exclamation of anger, regret, despair, or distress.

Oā—house (in the language of children).

Oār—to skim out by the hand.

Oāri—verandah (H.).

Oāris }  
Oārisdār } —heir (H.).

Obor—to lie down on the belly ; to fall flat on the belly ; to couch on the belly (as a leopard) ; to screen oneself from view.

Obrā-ubri—having the belly of one person, touching the belly of another.

Ochā }  
Ocho } —to stand apart ; to detach ; to move away ; to remove.

Od’—to cut off by one stroke.

Odā }  
Odā-modā } —damp ; moist ; wet (H. Oda).

Odāsi—whey ; churned curd.

Ođo }  
Hāđo } —and ; more ; moreover ; in addition to.

Oļong—to bring out ; to extract ; to find out (from a place out of the view) ; to come out.

Oed’—to contract the stomach (Sant. Orsech’).

Ogrā—watchman.

Ohāe—cry of an infant.

Ohdār—diku headman of a village.

Oho }  
Oh’re } —an exclamation of sudden surprise.

Ohrāo—to subside ; to decrease.

Oiji—in place of ; substitute.

Oiyār—to swim ; swimming.

Oiyārinung—a kind of game.

Ojhā—witch-finder ; a magician : Syn. Māṭi (H., Beng.).

Ok'—to vomit ; to throw up : Syn. Ulā-urung.

Okō—which ; what.

Okōā }  
Okon } —which one (inanimate) ; some thing.

Okōākin—which two (inanimate).

Okōā-re—in which thing.

Okōā-reā—in which thing is that (inanimate).

Okōā-re-kōā—where are those things.

Okoe—who (singular) from Oko-ae—who ; he (animate).

Okoe-ā'—whose (singular, animate).

Okoe-okoe }  
Okōeteko } —which one among you ; the person who.

Okoe-o—even one.

Okoe-tā-king—which two persons ?

Okoe-tāko—who (plural).

Okoe-tākoā—whose (plural).

Okō-hulāng }  
Chi-hulāng } —what day ; when.  
Chi-ulā

Okō-king—which two (animate : except in the case of man) ; some two.

Okō-ko—which ones (animate : except in the case of man) some ones.

Okō-lekā }  
Chi-lekā } —what like ; how.  
Chilkā

Okō-neā—which one (inanimate).

Okoni—which one (animate) ; some one.

Okoniking—which two ?

Okoniku—which ones ?

Okō-re—in what ; in what place ; where ; (re-in, on).



Okore-okore—wherever.

Okoreā—of what place (inanimate) ; where is that (inanimate).

Oko ri ā—of what place (animate) ; where is that one (animate).

Okoreko—where (āre) they (animate).

Oko sā }  
Oko sāe } —which side ; which direction.

Oko tā—what place.

Oko tāre—in what place ; where.

Oko tā jāked'—up to what place.

Oko taid }  
Oko thāon } —what place ; which place.

Oko te }  
Ok te } —to which side.

Ol'—to write ; to draw ; to make a drawing or pattern.

Ol'—to get cracked.

Ol—a kind of edible root.

Olādiñāe—he wrote to me.

Oltā diñāe—he wrote for me, or on my behalf.

Ola kādā—has been written.

Olākād' tāikenā—was written.

Olā kānā—is written.

Olā kân—cracked.

Ol jānā—has been written.

Ol kedā }  
Ol-lā } —wrote.

Ol-ked'ni—the man who has written.

Ol-ledā }  
Ol-lenā } —had written.

Olni—writer.

Ol tānā—writes.

Om }  
Em } —to give ; to pay.

**Omāini**—the person who is given.

**Ombā**—the cry of calves.

**Om e āh**—gift.

**Omni**—the giver.

**Omo'**—generous.

**Omon**—to germinate (Sant.).

**Om rikā** }  
**Om-tukā** } —to make to pay ; to make to give.

**Om-tukā**—see **Om-rikā**.

**Oñḍkā**—one who kills human beings (as a sacrifice) by cutting the throat (Sant. **Oñḍga**).

**Oñḍor**—to kindle fire.

**Onoḍong**—outlet ; place of egress.

**Ong'**—to breathe into ; to blow with the mouth.

**Onol**—writing.

**Onol** }  
**Bāni** } —stripped ; coloured.

**Oñṛñā**—to get sour and stale and unfit for consumption.

**O-od'**—to rub the body with water, by the hand.

**Opād**—a sapling (Sant. **Opat'**).

**Opoḍo**—to add more eatables on each other's dish.

**Opor**—reciprocal form of **Or** ; to drag each other.

**Optā**—reciprocal form of **Ota** ; wrestling ; pressing down each other.

**Opun** }  
**Upun** } —four (Sant. **Pon** : *cf.* Beng. **Pan** = 4 × 20).

**Opun-mā**—four days.

**Opupuniā**—four each.

**Or**—to pull ; to draw ; to drag.

**Oṛo**—and ; again ; etc.

**Oṛā** }  
**Oḍā** } —to lie down in mud.

**Oṛā**—a house ; to build a house.

**Oṛā-bongā**—spirit of the house.

Oṛā dur—house and hearth.

Oṛā gomke—master or mistress of the house ; wife.

Oṛā hoṛo—wife (Beng. Gṛhiṇī ; H. Gharnī : Syn. Oṛā gomke).

Oṛā-renko—members of the house.

Oṛā-kundam—back of a house.

Bangla oṛā—a bungalow.

Chatom oṛā—house.

Girjā oṛā—church.

Giti oṛā—the sleeping house.

Gonṛā oṛā—the cow shed.

Itā oṛā—brick-built house.

Kaed oṛā—jail.

Koṭhā oṛā—a two-storied house.

Kuṛiā oṛā—dormitory.

Khaprā oṛā—house with tiled roof.

Losod' oṛā—a mud-walled house.

Māndi oṛā—kitchen.

Merom oṛā—shed for goats.

Rānu oṛā—hospital.

Sāuṛi oṛā—a thatched house.

Thānā oṛā—police station.

Uri oṛā—cattle shed.

Oran'—to drag.

Oṛe—bird.

Oṛeā—a bamboo basket-maker.

Oṛej'—to crack; to tear; to rend ; to split into pieces ;  
first ploughing (H. Chirnā).

Oṛiāo—to arrange ; to set in order.

Or jālom—a drag net.

Oṛo—still ; once more ; and ; again : see Oḍo.

Orong—to blow ; to play a flute (Sant. Oron).

Osār—broad ; wide (Beng.) ; to widen ; to stretch.

Osar—a heifer.

Otā—to squeeze ; to press down ; to pounce upon, in the manner of a beast of prey (*cf.* Beng. Ot—to lie in wait).

Oṭā—to uncover ; to open, *e.g.*, a book (Sant. Oṭak ; H. Uṭka).

Oṭāngo—to be carried away by wind.

Ote—ground ; field ; land ; world ; earth ; soil ; floor of a house.

Ote bir }  
Ote sān } —holding (H. Tagah jamin).

Bugin ote—fertile soil.

Buru ote—hill soil.

Diri ote—stony soil.

Gitil ote—sandy soil.

Gurguḍi ote—gravelly soil.

Lobo ote—muddy fertile soil.

Sārā kān ote—manured soil.

Usar ote—barren soil.

Ote disum—earth.

Oṭej'—to spring up (as when paddy grains are fried).

Oṭo—knot (*e.g.* of a bamboo or reed.).

Otong—to follow.

Oṭongā—same as Ondkā.

Oṭhngāo—to prop up ; to lean upon.

Otong tāni—one who follows ; a follower.

Otong topol—to follow one after another.

Oṭom ṭorom—miscellaneous articles.

## P

P—inserted in verbs to indicate the reciprocal form, *e.g.*,  
Om-opom, to give to each other ; Nel-nepel, to see each other ; etc.

Pā-ā' }  
Bā-ā } —flesh or meat, in the language of children.

Pabitā—the papaya fruit.

**Pabitar dā**—holy water.

**Pāchak**—digestive.

**Pāchan**—a particular manner of weaving cloth.

**Pachāo**—to digest ; to consume ; to appropriate.

**Pāchar**—to tighten by inserting a piece of wood (*e.g.*, in the hole of a handle).

**Pāch-gāndu**—to sit cross-legged (Sant. Paṭgando).

**Pāchim** }  
**Pāchhim** } —west : Syn. Singi-ayub-sā.

**Pāchlā** }  
**Pāchhlā** } —hinder part of any thing.

**Pāchli** )  
**Pāchhli** ) —to move backwards.

**Pachmāhā**—western.

**Pāchri** }  
**Bhit** } —a mud wall.

**Pādā-pādā**—movements of the legs of a baby

**Pādā** }  
**Phādā** } —to kick ; to kick in the air.

**Pādna M.** }  
**Pādni F.** } —one who passes winds.

**Pādri-gōmke**—the priest.

**Pāe**—blemish ; deformity ; ill-omen.

**Pāe-hā** }  
**Pāe-ākān** } —sickly ; ill-omened (said of animals).

**Paedā**—produce ; to give birth to.

**Paesā**—pice ; money.

**Pagār**—an elevated ridge with a drain on one of its sides.

**Pāhāl** }  
**Pā-āl** } —iron ploughshare.

**Pāhāñr**—the village priest or sacrificer in a Munda village.

**Pāhi** }  
**Perā** } —a guest.  
**Kupul** }

**Pahichān**—to recognise.

**Paham**—to remember ; to think ; to consider.

**Pāhrā**—a guard ; to watch : Syn. Horo.

**Pāikār**—a retail dealer.

**Pāikhā**—a kind of dance ; one who dances the 'Pāikhā' dance.

**Pāilā**—a piece of cloth used to cover the breast.

**Pailā**—a measure of grain ; a wooden vessel for measuring grains.

**Paiñchā-āu**—to borrow.

**Paiñchā-em**—to lend.

**Pājhrā**—a spring of water : Syn. Seteng, Ḍari.

**Pāji**—mean ; despicable.

**Pākā** } —final ; definite.  
**Pākāpāki** }

**Pākhā**—a niche used in a wall as a shelf.

**Pākṛe**—one having a deformed leg.

**Pal** } —twinkling of an eye ; a moment : Syn. Rāpid/  
**Palak** } (H.).

**Pālak-ārā**—a kind of spinach.

**Pāiki**—a palanquin.

**Pālhāo**—sprouting of new leaves after the branch of a tree has been cut.

**Pālṭan**—an army (H.).

**Pālwā**—dried tamarind leaves powdered and used as a condiment.

**Pān**—betel-leaves.

**Pānā**—molasses dissolved in water.

**Pānā-dā**—sweetened water.

**Pānbharā**—the assistant of a Pahan, whose duty is to carry water for the Pahan on ceremonial occasions ; the land held for the above service to the village community.

Panch } a body of arbitrators for decision of social  
Panchait } disputes.

Pāṇḍā—a vaccinator.

Pāṇḍe—a writer ; an adviser.

Pāṇḍit—a learned man ; a guru (Sans. Paṇḍita).

Pāṇḍil } —to rebound.  
Phāṇḍil }

Pāṇḍrā—a buffalo (of greyish colour).

Pāṇḍu—grey-haired.

Pāṇḍubing—the cobra.

Pānich'—a bow-string of bamboo.

Pāñk-hāsā—sticky mud, free from sand.

Pān-khokhā—armpit.

Pāñk-loyong—good muddy soil.

Pān-khāwās—one who distributes lime and tobacco at a  
pāḥhā feast.

Pāntā—a line ; a row.

Pāntā-pānti } —in a line ; in rows.  
Pānti-pānti }

Pāñṛki }  
Putām } —a dove ; a pigeon.  
Dudmul }

Pāntinir—a kind of game.

Pāp—sin (Sans. Pāpa).

Pāpi—sinful.

Pāprādāru—a kind of fruit tree.

Pār—coloured border of a cloth (H.).

Parab } —a festival (H.).  
Porob }

Paramesor—God (H.).

Pārāpārīte } —by turns.  
Pārīpārīte }

Parchā—a preliminary record of rights ; loosely used for  
the finally published record of rights.

Parchār—a catechist ; to preach (H.) (Sans. Pracāra).

Parchi }  
Pharchi } —clean ; clear ; to purify ; purification.

Pardesi—a foreigner : Syn. Diku.

Pardhān—a chief.

Parganā—division of a country (H.).

Pārḥā—a unit consisting of a number of villages exercising social authority over its members.

Paṛḥāo—to read ; study (Beng. Paḍā ; Sans. Pāṭha).

Pārḥā panch—a fixed body of arbitrators in a Munda pārḥā which decides social disputes.

Pārḥā pāhān—the religious head at a ‘ pārḥā ’ feast.

Pārḥā-pāṇḍe—the convener of a ‘ pārḥā panch.’

Pārḥā-rājā—president of a ‘ pārḥā ’ panch in the Bhuinbāri-area.

Parhar }  
Pharhar } —clean ; clear.

Pariā—time ; period (Sans. Paryāya).

Paṛia—a long piece of cloth worn by Munda females.

Pāriāo }  
Phariāo } —to settle ; to decide ; to make clear.

Parjā—a raiyat ; a tenant.

Parjātiā—of other castes.

Pārkār—kind ; variety (H.).

Pārkōm—stringed bedstead.

Pārkōm-ipil—*lit.* bedstead star ; the Great Bear is so called.

Pārom—across ; beyond ; on the other side ; to go across.

Paṛosi—a neighbour (H.).

Parpan—clean (H.).

Parsād—to engage in friendship ; friend (H.).

Partāp—power ; courage ; influence.

Pās—side.

Parti—fallow ; uncultivated.



Parwān —a notice (H.).

Pasar } —to graze cattle in the morning.  
Pasri }

Pāse—to entrap; to catch in the net.

Paseri—a five-seer weight (H.).

Pāsi—a low-caste Hindu.

Pasind—to approve; to prefer; to like; choice (H.).

Pāsir—to be scattered, as by falling on a hard substance.

Pāskā } —to throw up earth by kicking (as by an  
Pāsūr } animal).

Paskāo

Gaskāo } —to slip away; to escape.  
Phuchkāo }

Pāṅgā—to equalize the balance by putting some weight on the scale.

Pasrā—a smithy; to work in the smithy.

Pāsrāo—to spread; to extend.

Pasri—see Pasar.

Pasri—to work as ploughman in return for loan of plough cattle.

Pasridār—one who ploughs in Pasri. The custom is that the Pasridār ploughs his own field one day and in the alternate days he has to plough the field of the owner of the bullocks.

Pasu—animal.

Pāsūr-pūsūr—to whisper.

Pāt—a wedge driven into anything to tighten it.

Pāṭā—a deed; a document.

Paṭāo—to irrigate (H.).

Pāṭmuṇḍā—the president of a 'Pārḥā panch' in the Khunṭkaṭṭi area.

Paṭed'—inverted club-foot.

Pāthrā—a stone cup.

Pāthrā-poṭhrā—hustling or grappling each other.

Pāṭi—leaf mat.

Patias—to believe ; to listen ; to obey (Sans. Pratiti).

Pāṭiā-merom—a she-goat.

Pāṭiā-sukuri—a she-hog.

Pāṭidiri—a broad flat stone.

Paṭkā-paṭki—to throw each other on the ground (H.).

Pātrā—a jungle.

Pātrā }  
Pātri } —leaf plate.

Paṭṭi—the name given to a ' Pārḥā ' unit by the Chota-nagpur state.

Pāṭub'—to throw (Sant. Pāṭup).

Pātwāsi—ornament for the head.

Pāwā—a measure ; legs of a bedstead or chair.

Peādā—a peon.

Peāju—onion.

Pear—to love : Syn. Dulār.

Pech—screw ; a difficult situation (H.).

Pechā—owl : Syn. Ḍundu, Kokor (H.) (Beng. Peñchā, Sans. Pecaka.).

Pechāng—to overflow.

Pechhouri—a single wrapper.

Pechkas—a screw-driver (H.).

Peko-poko—swollen cheek.

Pel-pel—very thin.

Pendā }  
Pindri }  
Pendari } —bottom ; the base of anything.  
Piṅgi }

Penhāo—to induce a cow to let down the milk.

Peñṛai—a semi-aboriginal weaver caste.

Penṭor—to twist ; to twist and break.

Peṛā—a relation or kinsman ; to receive and show hospitality to a kinsman.

Nepel-uprum-peṛā—an acquaintance.

Nāñre-ren-peṛā—a near relation.

Sāngin-peṛā—a distant relation.

Nij-peṛā—a blood relation.

Gotiā-peṛā—a kinsman of the same caste.

Jom-mu-peṛā—a kinsman with whom partaking of food is permissible.

Peṛe—strength; might; ability; to be able.

Pereṛeñd—a long trumpet: Syn. Narsingā.

Pes—to present a petition.

Pesen-pesen—to ooze out in small quantities.

Peskār—a court official whose duty it is to present petition to the judge.

Petposā—selfish and greedy.

Peṭe—to twist and break.

Peṭej'—chaff.

Peṭi—a bamboo basket with a lid.

Peṭo—green; unripe; egg.

Peṭu—greedy (H.).

Phāchāk-phuchuk—to go about here and there.

Phāda } —to kick.  
Pādā }

Phādil—a large level area.

Phāedā—benefit; profit; advantage.

Phāel—broad; wide.

Phaelāo—to widen: to extend.

Phāgu—a festival celebrated on the full-moon day of Phāgun, borrowed from the Holi festival of the Hindus to signify the approach of the Vernal Equinox.

Phāgu-Chāñdu—the month of Phāgun (March-April).

Phāgu-parab—same as Phāgu.

Phajet—to trouble; to rebuke; to prosecute; worry.

Phalkāo—to break up the earth by ploughing.

Phalnā—a certain one; so and so.

Phāltu—extra ; surplus.

Phāndā—a noose or trap ; to ensnare.

Phāndāo—to bind together ; to join together.

Phāṇḍil—to spurt out ; to fly off, *e.g.*, a piece of wood, when being cut, or a piece of metal when being hammered.

Phāñk—open ; open space.

Phāñsi—a noose ; to kill by hanging.

Phārā—a piece ; to cut up into pieces.

Pharchā } —pure ; clear ; distinct ; to clean ; to clear up.  
Pharchi }

Phareb—false ; to deceive.

Pharhar—clean ; clear.

Phariāo—to settle ; to decide.

Phārkā—to separate ; separate ; different ; to remove ; to get away.

Phārkān—at a distance ; off ; away.

Phārkāo—to separate ; to take away.

Pharmāo—to give an order.

Phaṛ phaṛāo—to talk glibly ; to chatter.

Phaṛ phaṛiā—a glib talker.

Phāsād—difficulty ; trouble.

Phāsāo—to entrap ; to entangle in trouble ; to be in illicit love.

Phāsur phusur—to whisper.

Phāṭak—gate.

Phaud—a large assembly ; an army.

Phaudāri—criminal ; relating to crime.

Phechkā—a syringe.

Pheder-pheder—confused ; jumbled together.

Phenṭor } —to writhe and twist ; to twist and break.  
Penṭor }

Pheṭāo—to mix up ; to beat and mix.

Phikir—endeavour ; solicitude.

Phiri—a shield.

Phitā—a tape.

Phiṭkiri—alum.

Phodā—the game of hockey.

Phodi—a kind of outdoor game.

Phodlo—worm-eaten wood.

Phohm } —to recognise ; to remember.  
Pohm }

Phokā—blister (Beng. Phoskā).

Phoki—(*lit.* empty) lac from which lac insect has escaped ;  
unfit for use as seed lac.

Phokto } —good ; strong.  
Pokto }

Phoktiā } —humourous ; also used in a bad sense, meaning  
Poktiā } vulgar, light-hearted.

Pholok—soft.

Phong—to be washed away by rush of water ; to have an  
opening or outlet.

Phophu, lā } —rotten ; mildewed ; mouldy.  
Phuphundā }

Photāo—to hit a ball (*e. g.*, in hockey).

Phuphā—father's sister's husband.

Phuphu } —father's sister.  
Hātom }

Phuchiā—a small earthen pot, used as a measure for liquid  
substances.

Phuchkāo—to slip away ; to escape.

Phudnā } —an ornamental cotton band worn round the  
waist or arm, with a portion hanging down as  
Phudinā } a pendant.

Phukār—to call ; a call, referring especially to the calling  
up of cases in court.

Phuknari—a bamboo blow-pipe.

Phukur-phukur—to breathe heavily.

Phul—a ceremony by which two persons of the same sex engage themselves to friendship, by oath.

Phuphundā—see Phophudā.

Phur—to throw out of the mouth.

Phurti—quickly (H.).

Phursat—leisure (H.).

Phuslāo—to entice ; to flatter ; to coax ; to lead astray (H.).

Phuski—to whisper.

Phusur-phusur—whisperingly.

Phuṭ—to break ; to separate ; to be divorced.

Phuṭāo—to break ; to burst.

Phuṭā-phuṭi—separate ; separately.

Phuṭia—small coins ; copper pieces.

Piakar } —a drunkard (H.).

Piankar }

Piehā—to follow up ; to search.

Piehki—a species of Colocasia.

Piehhouri-lijā—a wrapper-cloth, consisting of two pieces sewn up in the middle.

Piḍil-piḍil } —to move the legs and hands briskly (e.g.,  
Phiḍil-phiḍil } by a baby).

Piḍga-Piḍgi—to frisk about.

Pilhi—spleen.

Pilni—a kind of fishing net.

Pilsin } —a corrupt form of the English words pension  
Pinsin } or pencil ; pension ; pencil.  
Pinsil }

Pindā—altar.

Pindā } —veranda of a house.  
Piḍingi }

Pio-chenre—a kind of singing bird.

Pipā—a barrel.

Pipni }  
Med'-pipni } —eye-lashes.

Piṛhi }  
Piṛi } —a generation.

Piṛi—upland ; Syn. Ṭañr.

Pirit—love.

Pirit'-pirit'—dazzling ; shining.

Pirṭhi—the world : Syn. Ote-disum (Sans. Pṛthivī).

Pit—the gall ; bile : bilious.

Pitar }  
Pital } —bell metal.

Piṭṭāo—to beat ; to hammer.

Pi-ṭ' }  
Piṭh } —bazar ; market.  
Piṭhiā }

Piṭi }  
Peṭi } —a bamboo basket with lid.

Piṭu—a glutton : Syn. Bukṛu (H., Beng. Peṭuk).

Piṭid'—to card cotton ; carded cotton.

Piṭri—rolls of cotton to be spun into thread.

Poā—to break into small pieces.

Poe }  
Pāe } —any malignant disease.

Poetā—sacred thread (now used by some Hinduised Mundas).

Pokhrā—a tank : Syn. Bāndā.

Pokos }  
Pokso } —soft : Syn. Lebe.

Pokot }  
Pokto } —good ; strong.  
Poktā }

Pok-poko—swell'd ; puffy.

Polā—toe ring.

Ponde—rotten ; dirty.

Ponde-dā—uncleaned water.

Pongoe—to fly off with a sound (*e.g.*, an arrow).

Porob }  
Parab } —a festival ; a festive occasion.

Porbosti }  
Parbasti } —to bring up ; to nourish : Syn. Asul.

Porchā }  
Parchā } —a record of rights.

Porchār }  
Parchār } —to preach ; a preacher ; a catechist.

Porho—a species of fig, of the smaller kind.

Pormesar—God.

Poroe-poroe—thin ; fine.

Pos—to nourish ; to cherish ; to bring up : Syn. Asul.

Porsād }  
Parsad } —food that has been offered to the deities.  
Parsādi }

Posão—to grow ; to yield a return ; to increase (*e.g.*, in the case of money lent on interest).

Posrā—to hate ; to look down upon.

Posu }  
Pasu } —an animal or beast.

Poṭā—to flay ; to be bruised ; intestines.

Poṭhā hāi }  
Chirpi hāi } —a kind of small fish (Beng. Pūṭhi).

Poṭom—bundle ; package ; to make a bundle ; to wrap up in a bundle.

Poṭpoṭo—a disordered or flatulent stomach.

Poṭrāo—to grasp round with both arms : Syn. Hāmbud'.

Powā—one-fourth seer.

Prachār—to preach ; a preacher.

Prachārak—a preacher ; a catechist.

Projā }  
Parja } —a rāiyat ; a tenant (Sans. Prajā).



Prati }  
Mi-mid } —each.

Prerit—(*lit.* one sent) an apostle : Syn. Kulbeni.

Prithvi—the world (Sans. Pṛthivī).

Puchār }  
Puchhār } —to ask ; asking ; seeking ; to enquire.  
Khoj-puchār }

Puḍu—fried paddy grain.

Pudinā—a kind of plant leaf used as a condiment.

Pui } —peacock's feather or quill used as a float for  
Puih } fishing.

Puḍui-puḍui-dā—drizzling rain.

Pugri—private gain.

Pujā—to offer sacrifice ; to worship.

Pukār—see Phukar.

Pul—a bridge.

Pun—virtue ; merit.

Punḍi—white.

Punḍi-sud'—white leprosy, believed to be caused by the  
Nage-era Spirit.

Punḍit—a teacher ; a learned man.

Puni—infantile wasting disease.

Punji—capital ; savings.

Purā—entire ; full ; very many ; great ; the whole.

Purab—east.

Purānā—old ; ancient (H.).

Purānti—to complete a demand ; the balance required to  
make a payment in full satisfaction.

Purāni—a daily or periodical supplier.

Purāo—to complete ; to fulfil ; to pay in full.

Purbā—easterly.

Purchāo—to say distinctly.

Purid'—to boil ; to boil and foam.

Purkhā—an elder ; ancestors ; a generation.

Purnā—old.

Purohit—a priest (H.).

Puṛu—a leaf-cup of small size.

Puṛu-puṛu—ebullition.

Purus—husband : Syn. Koṛā.

Pursā—a measure equal to the height of a man with up-  
raised hands.

Pus—the ninth Hindu solar month.

Pusi—an eruption of the skin which is ripe for bursting ;  
to cause to burst.

Pusi—a cat.

Pusiko—a smaller species of crane.

Pust—a generation.

Pusri—itches ; pimples.

Pusur-pusur—to whisper.

Putām—a pigeon ; a dove.

Puthi—a book.

Puṭi—to flow out of a spring.

Puṭi dā—a spring.

Put̐ kui—fungus ; mushroom (round ball-sized) : Syn.  
Ud'-utu.

Puṭli—an image.

Putri—a kind of tree.

Putrid—to get foamy ; froth (Sant. Pher).

Puyu-puyu—here and there.

## R

Rā—possessive suffix (inanimate).

Rā'—to call ; to cry lowly ; call ; cry of any beast or bird.

Sant. Rak'. Cf. Prov. Beng. Rā—call ; reply. Sans.

Rava—cry.

Rā'-nā—weeping.

- R-ā'-āu—to call and bring ; to call hither : Syn. Keṛā-an.  
 Rā'-hunḍi—to call together.  
 Rā-ruṛā—to call back. The second visit of the bridal pair to  
                     the house of the bride's father after the marriage.  
 Rābāi-rubui—to walk slowly.  
 Rābāl—light weight; as opposed to Hambal—heavy ; easy.  
 Rābāṅ—cold ; to feel cold ; cool (Sant. Raban) ;  
                     to be light ; to deliver ; to give birth to.  
 Rābāṅ sā—the cold season ; winter.  
 Rabār—corrupt form of the English word 'rubber.'  
 Rabi—winter crop.  
 Rābrābā—of a coarse and thickly quality (said of salt or  
                     sugar).  
 Rāch—the comb of a loom through which the threads of a  
                     warp are passed through.  
 Rāchā—court-yard in front of a house.  
 Rāchā-ā—to clutch ; to pull ; to draw (*e.g.*, water).  
 Rāchā-āu—to drag and bring.  
 Rāchāre—outside.  
 Rāch-rāchā—tight and tense.  
 Rāḍ }  
 Rāḍāhā } —scoundrel ; wicked ; greedy.  
 Rādbadāo—a rustling sound.  
 Raddi—useless ; bad ; waste.  
 Rāe—opinion ; advice ; decision.  
 Rāg—musical note ; tune ; air.  
 Rāgāe-rāgāe—rough ; uneven.  
 Ragbāgāo—to move ; movement.  
 Ragad }  
 Ragdāo } —to rub.  
 Ragdā-ragdi—to rub.  
 Ragṛāo—to threaten ; to chide. (H.)  
 Rāh'—ordering some one to stop ; stop ! (H.)

- Rāhāṛi }  
 Rā-āṛi } —a kind of pulse (H. Rahaṛ) ; *Cajanus sativa*.  
 Rāheṛ }  
 Rāi—mustard : Syn. Māni.  
 Rāilāgidi—a kind of vulture.  
 Rāj—kingdom ; ownership (of a moderately big area of land) ; to reign.  
 Rājā—a king ; a landlord.  
     Medrā-rājā—pupil of the eye.  
 Rājāi—to reign.  
 Rājāmāṇṛ—a Rajput.  
 Rāji—to agree ; to be satisfied ; to be pleased : Syn. Suku ; to settle a dispute.  
 Rājināmā—compromise ; agreement.  
 Rājon bājon—pomp and music.  
 Rākāb'—to rise ; to ascend ; to appear ; to lift up ; to hold up ; to offer up, as a sacrifice.  
 Rākāṛ rokoṛ—to make a rattling sound.  
 Rākas—a giant ; a demon.  
 Rākhā }  
 Rākhāt } —reserved ; preserved.  
 Rākhijāgāo }  
 Jāgāo } —to save ; to lay by.  
 Rākhwār—guard : Syn. Ogrā.  
 Raktāo—to be mad with rage.  
 Rālā rālā—very much.  
 Rāmā—nail ; claw.  
 Rāmāl bābā—a kind of lowland paddy which ripens early.  
 Rāmbrā }  
 Rāmbārā } —a kind of pulse : *Phaseolus Roxburghii* (H. Uṛid).  
 Rām singā—a long horn or pipe giving a monotonous sound.  
 Rānākāb'—rising ; ascent ; appearance ; a rising ground.  
 Rāndā—to plane ; a plane.

Rāndi }  
Rānṛi } —a widow (H.).

Rang—colour ; to dye.

Arā-rang—red colour.

Hende-rang—black colour.

Lil-rang—blue colour.

Pundi-rang—white colour.

Sasang-rang—yellow colour.

Rāngā—coloured ; earring.

Rāngāo—to colour.

Rāni—a queen.

Rānṛi—widow.

Rānu—medicine.

Ili rānu—a kind of preparation used to ferment rice-beer.

Rānuni—a medicine-man ; a doctor.

Rāpā—to roast on fire.

Rāp rāpā—bristling hair.

Rāpid'—twinkling of an eye.

Rāpud'—to break : Syn. Foā (Sant. Raput'—to cut and make a breach).

Rārā—to loose ; to unbind ; to let down ; to open.

Rārān—act of setting free.

Rārē—to be cold : Syn Reār.

Ras—sap ; juice ; soup.

Rasāo—to tinker ; to solder.

Ras baste—carefully ; willingly (Sant. Rache bache te).

Rase rase—slowly ; leisurely (cf. Beng. Roye-soye).

Rasi—rope ; soup ; juice.

Hurum suku rasi—honey.

Rasid }  
Rasdi } —a receipt.

Rasikā } —to amuse ; to be happy ; to be pleased ; mirth ;  
Raskā } gay ; joyful ; to rejoice ; to be glad.

Ras-ras }  
 Rasão } —to be indisposed ; to be ill on account of over-  
 Ras-rasi } eating.

Rāstā—road ; path : Syn Horā.

Rasuni—garlic.

Ratam dāru—a kind of tree.

Ratang—dew ; mist ; hoarfrost.

Rāṭā pāṭā—to lie in confusion.

Raṭ-raṭ—to make a creaking sound.

Re'—to rob ; to snatch away ; to take by force.

Re—in ; on ; upon ; after : if ; used as a conditional clause  
 suffix ; used as a locative suffix.

Reā—of ; about ; concerning ; regarding ; possessive suffix  
 (inanimate).

Re-o—in that also ; even these.

Reār—to bathe ; bath : Syn Reāren.

Rebed'—to insert ; to thrust ; to stick into.

Red'—slender root of a plant ; root ; to take root.

Redo—but ; on the other hand ; if it be so ; if it so hap-  
 pens ; used as a conditional clause suffix, *e.g.*, Ka  
 redo—or else (Sant. Remā).

Reghā reghā—staircase.

Rejistāry }  
 Rojostāry } —to register ; registered.

Regrāsākom—a kind of bracelet.

Rejki—small coins (H.).

Rel—rail.

Remet' }  
 Rembed' } —a part of the intestines ; to squeeze ; to press.

Ren—possessive suffix (to common or proper nouns):  
 used as in suffix to cardinal numerals, *e.g.*, Irāliā-ren  
 hoṛo—the eighth men (animate).

Renḍed'—to get jammed ; to crush (Sant. Ridet).

Renge—hungry ; poor ; to be hungry ; to be poor ;  
hunger ; famine.

Ren-i—of (he) ; *i.e.*, he belongs to ; the wife of (when  
suffixed to the name of another person) : suffixed to  
cardinal numerals converting them to nouns, *e.g.*,  
apiā reni—the third (one).

Renjed'—closely situated.

Ren-kin—of (two), *i.e.*, they (two) belong to.

Renko—of (more than two), *i.e.*, they (more than two)  
belong to ; the family of.

Re-o—even if.

Repe—reciprocal form of 're' ; to loot each other ; to  
struggle with each other for looting.

Repeko—robbers.

Repenjed'—close to each other ; crowded.

Reṛā } —to bathe: Syn. Um'.  
Reṛān }

Rere-in—thief.

Resed—narrow ; narrowness ; distress.

Ret } —a file.  
Reti }

Reṭhā-kāṛkom—a small crab.

Rewāj—custom ; usage (H.).

Ribi ribi—slowly ; by measured steps.

Richāp' } —to pull off.  
Ruchāp' }

Richi—a hawk ; the hill near the Ranchi lake is called Richi  
buru ; many hawks are to be found there : hence the  
name Ranchi. The hamlet near the hill is the original  
Ranchi village. It is still called the Purānā Ranchi.

Rid'—to grind ; to crush ; to gin cotton.

Rij } —desire ; choice ; pleasure ; satisfaction.  
Rijh }

Rijhāo—to satisfy.

Rijhuā—merry ; light-hearted.

Rikā—to cause to do ; to seek to do ; to arrange ; to force  
to do : used as a causative suffix.

Rim—to raise up ; to lift

Rimil     }  
Rimbil    }—cloud ; to be cloudy.

Ringi-chingi—multi-coloured ; fine (*cf.*, H. Rangechangiā).

Rinṛni—debt ; loan ; to borrow.

Ripi ripi—to wink.

Ripid—to wink both eyes.

Ririn     }  
Riring    }—to be lost ; to forget.

Risā     }  
Risā-risā }—curled (*e.g.*, hair).

Risā-sim—a fowl having curly feathers.

Ris risi—ruffled.

Riṭhā—a kind of tree, the fruit of which is used as a  
substitute for soap for cleansing cloths.

Ro—to singe ; to burn the hairs of an animal preparatory  
to chopping it up for boiling.

Roā—soul ; spirit.

Roā—to transplant (Beng., Sans. Ropaṇam).

Roā kān—transplanted.

Rochod—to break ; to crush any dry substance by press-  
ing or trampling.

Roch-rocho—very thin.

Rod     }  
Rad    }—to cancel.

Rod—to tie up the hair and insert one end, so as to  
bulge out on one side (applied to males) ; in the  
case of females the word 'Supid' is used, which  
means, to tie up the hair with a piṭ or band ; to  
arrange and bring together what is scattered ; to  
make a covenant.



**Rod'-pāṇḍu**—grey haired ; very old.

**Rog**—disease ; illness ; epidemic : Syn. Duku.

**Rohni**—Aldebaran ; the constellation of Rohini of the Hindu astronomy in the sign of Taurus. The sun enters Rohini in the month of June, hence Rohini signifies the season for dry sowing.

**Rohṛ**—to dry ; to become emaciated.

**Rohṛnājom**—emaciation or illness supposed to be due to the effect of witchcraft.

**Rohṛ kāṭā**—the space between the ankle and the knee joint.

**Rohṛ ti**—the lower arm (from the wrist to the elbow joint).

**Roj**—daily (H.).

**Rojgār**—to earn ; earning (H.).

**Rojgāriā**—one who earns.

**Rok**—to prevent.

**Rokā**—ready ; sudden.

**Rokāge**—sudden ; instantly.

**Rokāo**—to prevent ; to obstruct ; to stop ; to interrupt ; to detain.

**Roko**—a fly (Sant. Ro).

**Rokom**—manner.

**Rokot**—blood : Syn. Māyom.

**Roktok**—obstruction ; impediment.

**Rol**—rent.

**Rolā dāru**—myrabolan tree.

**Rolājo**—myrabolan fruit.

**Rom chom** }  
**Rombā chombā** } —many-branched.

**Rombod'**—to seize with the palm and press on the ground.

**Rond khond**—topsy-turvy.

**Rongo**—to be burnt (said of anything sticking to the pot while being cooked).

Ropā } —to transplant : see Roā.  
 Roā }

Ropok—reciprocal form of 'Rok.'

Roṛ—see Rohr.

Roṛā—gravel : Syn. Rugud'.

Roṛ ces—corrupt form of the English word road-cess.

Rorsud'—a kind of leprosy believed to be caused by the  
 Nāge-erā.

Roṛe—frog (middle-sized).

Bārundā roṛe—a toad.

Sasang bārundā roṛe—a yellow toad.

Tuturiā roṛe—a small frog.

Roṛod'—pigtail knot.

Ru'—to beat : Syn. Dāl ; to beat a drum.

Ruā—fever ; to be ill of fever.

Pāre ruā—tertiary fever.

Ruār—to return ; to cause to return ; back again ; plough-  
 ing of a land for the second time ; used as a suffix,  
*e.g.*, Kāji-ruār—to reply ; Om-ruār—to give back ;  
 Bāi-ruār—to repair.

Āu-ruār—to bring back ; to get back.

Hiju-ruār—to come back.

Idi-ruār—to take back.

Kāji-ruār—to reply.

Jiu-ruār—to come back to life.

Om-ruār—to give back.

Rā-ruār—to call back.

Sen-ruār—to go back.

Rub'—to fall off, *e.g.*, hair, teeth, etc.

Rubā—to pick up with the hand.

Rud rudu—erect rough hair.

Ruji—the female organ of generation.

Rugri—a fungus.

Rugud'—gravel.

- Rui-rui—rapidly.  
 Rukhar—dry boiled rice (*i.e.* without gruel).  
 Ruknā—chisel.  
 Ruku—to shake.  
 Rul-urung—to bring out of the fire.  
 Rum'—to swing the head violently under obsession.  
 Rundā—a wild cat.  
 Rupa-diḍi—the legendary silvery vulture.  
 Ruṙāng—to pierce.  
 Ruṙu—to leave in peace.  
 Ruṙun—to be fatigued ; to be tired ; to rest after fatigue.  
 Ruṙung—to husk rice in a dhenki ; to pound in a mortar.  
 Rusā rusi—to be sullen towards each other.  
 Rus rusu—to have a shivering sensation.  
 Rutā dāru—a kind of timber tree : *Polyalthia cerasoides*, Benth (H. Panjan).  
 Ruṭu—bamboo flute.

# S

- Sā—side ; edge ; times ; season ; towards.  
 Gāḍā sā—riverside ; towards the stream.  
 Hānsā—that side.  
 Jeṭe sā—hot season ; summer.  
 Mid' sā—once.  
 Ne sā—this side ; this time.  
 Rābāng sā—cold season, winter.  
 Sā-re—with ; towards.  
 Sā-te—with ; towards ; to.  
 Sā-ān } —fuel ; fire-wood.  
 Sāhān }  
 Sā-ār } —arrow (Sans. Sharam ; Beng. Shara).  
 Chiāri }  
 Sāb'—to catch hold of ; to seize ; capture (Sant. Sāp).

**Sāb'-idi**—to seize and carry off.

**Sāb'-rurā**—to catch and bring again.

**Sābā**—dregs ; remains of anything after being strained  
or boiled ; insipid ; tasteless ; unleavened.

**Sābāb**—reason ; cause.

**Sabad**—voice ; sound : Syn. Sāri.

**Sabhā**—council ; assembly, meeting : Syn. Dunub'.

**Sābit** }  
**Sābut** } —proof ; to prove.

**Sābro**—crow-bar.

**Sābut**—see Sābit.

**Sabur**—patience, to wait.

**Sāchā**—a mould.

**Sadāe**—always ; continuously.

**Sadāgar**—a trader, especially a cloth merchant.

**Sādān horo** }  
**Sādān** } —a non-Mundā ; a foreigner.

**Sādāo**—to press ; to give trouble to. See also Sātāo.

**Sādhāran**—common.

**Sādhu**—a mendicant ; a religious man.

**Sādhu** }  
**Sārhu** } —relationship between the husbands of sisters.

**Sādom**—a horse.

**Bāndhuā-sādom**—a big horse that is kept in a stable.

**Engā-sādom**—a mare.

**Ṭāṭu-sādom**—a horse of short height.

**Sādom-mui**—a large red ant.

**Sādom oṛā**—a stable.

**Sāe** }  
**Sāo** } —a hundred.

**Sāe-jāng**—the bones of the rib ; ribs.

**Sāe-sāe**—to look askance.

**Sāe-sui** }  
**Sān-sun** } —lonely ; silent ; soundless.

- Sāetān**—Satan (H.).
- Sāgā**—prickly ends of certain grasses (H. Chorant).
- Sāgā-ore**—a kind of small bird living in bushes.
- Sāgā-rundā**—a species of wild cat.
- Sāgā-bāgā**—closely packed.
- Sāgāe sāgāe**—rough and prickly.
- Sāgāi**—a form of marriage of widows.
- Sāgāl sāgāl**—numerous ; many.
- Sagar** } —a cart with solid wooden wheels.
- Sagri** }
- Sagariā**—driver of a sagar.
- Sāgen** } —to bud ; to sprout.
- Sāngen** }
- Sāgu dānā**—sago.
- Sāgui-bagui** } —disorderly ; in confusion.
- Sāgur bagur** }
- Sāgum sugum**—noiselessly ; stealthily.
- Sāgun**—omen, usually good.
- Sahāe**—to help ; to aid : Syn. Dengā.
- Sāhāitā**—help ; assistance.
- Sahaj**—easy : Syn. Rābāl.
- Sahan** } —fire-wood ; fuel.
- Sa-an** }
- Sahao** } —to bear ; to endure ; to suffer with patience.
- Sah-ting** }
- Sahar**—town (H.).
- Saheb**—a European (H.).
- Sahi**—signature to sight (H.).
- Sahiā**—a sworn friend (H.).
- Sahiari**—friendship (H.).
- Sabil** } —a wild buffalo.
- Saili** }
- Sahrāo**—to praise ; to thank.
- Saiad**—to breathe hard, as in fear ; to pant ; to sigh ; breath

Saidba—a kind of flower.

Sāikā—a fixed rent in kind.

Sāili—see Sāhil.

Sājāi—to punish ; punishment.

Sājhā—together ; in common ; in partnership (applied to leases of lands settled on half produce).

Sāji-hāsā—fuller's earth : used as a substitute for soap.

Sākā } —the relations of the bride, or the bride-groom  
Bālā sākā } so called by the other party.

Sākam—leaf (of a tree or of a book).

Sakam he—to pluck leaves.

Sakarkāndā—sweet potato.

Sakat—hard ; strong.

Sāke—a thin jungle, but consisting of big trees.

Sākhā—conch-shell bangle.

Sākam-chhāri—the ceremony of divorce.

Sākhi—witness ; namesake ; the ceremony of naming a child after one of its ancestors.

Sākhi } —to make friends between persons of the same  
Sāking } name ; a friend ; a companion.

Sakhri—dirty bits of food, grains of rice, etc.

Sākid'—to condense ; to evaporate ; to congeal.

Sākom—brass bracelet ; wristlet.

Sokor-sakor—to snore : Syn. Hoo-ṭir.

Sāk-sākāo—to drop heavily.

Saktao—to bind tightly.

Sakwa—a big conch trumpet, used in hunting and battles.

Sāl—a year : Syn. Sirmā.

Sālā—a measure of grain ; about 30 to 40 seers in weight :  
Syn. Kaṭ.

Sālā } —brother-in-law.  
Sārā }

Salāh } —advice ; to consult and arrive at an agreement,  
Salā } to choose.

Sālāmi—a present given to a landlord for granting a lease.

Sālāngi—tall ; high ; to make full ; to heighten ; to exalt.

Sālgam—turnip.

Salgāo—to kindle , to lit up (H.).

Salhā—to advise ; to consult ; in agreement with ; advice ;  
to settle.

Sālis } —to arbitrate.  
Sālei }

Saltant } —absence of any dispute ; relief ; peace.  
Salsant }

Sāmā—false ; nothing ; empty ; unimportant ; trivial ;  
vain ; naked ; uncovered.

Sāmā-ge—empty-handed : Syn. Ipāege.

Sāmā-sāmā—vainly ; in vain ; falsely ; fruitlessly.

Sāmā-te—gratis ; free ; falsely.

Sāmān—equal : Syn. Bārābāri.

Saman—summons (H.).

Sāmāng—to look up with the head raised ; to front.

Sāmāo—to enter (H.).

Sāmbā—iron cap fixed on the end of the pestle (dhenki or  
sāmāṭ).

Sāmbir—to lie on the back.

Sāmbrāo—to check ; to sustain ; to bring round to proper  
order.

Samdhi M. } —relationship between parents of a married  
Samdhi F. } couple (when addressing each other).

Samdhibheṭ—ceremonial mutual greetings between the  
bride's guardian and the bridegroom's guardian  
and the drinking of each other's health.

Sāmpoṛon—to be ready ; ready.

Samjhāo—to explain ; to convince ; to understand.

Sāmāro—to manage ; to conduct ably.

Sāmrom—gold (Sans. Subarṇam).

Sāmtao—to collect together ; to round up.

Samundar—sea ; ocean (H.).

Sānāng—wish ; desire ; intention ; to wish ; to desire.

Sānāphāna—materials.

Sāndāng—to lie on the side.

Sandes—sweet-meat.

Sānḍi—male of an animal.

Sānḍi sim—a clock.

Sang—companion.

Sāngā—sweet potato.

Sāngā—pith of a plant ; thick round root of a plant : Syn.

Dāhā.

Punḍi sāngā—white variety of sweet potato.

Ārā sāngā—red variety of sweet potato.

Sāngā—tattooing.

Sāngāṭ—a wooden pole.

Sāngar—to hunt : Syn. Sendrā.

Sāngen—see Sāgen.

Sāngi-bhāi—companion.

Sāngil—to look upwards by throwing back the head.

Sāngin—distant ; far away ; distance.

Sāng suṛi—a kind of fruit ; a species of snake.

Sāni—to do over again.

Sānj—half a day (H.).

Sānjhia—third (in order of age) (H.).

Sanjog—opportunately ; by chance seldom (H.).

Sanjok } —opportunately ; seldom.  
Sanjog }

Sanjot } —ceremony of purification by fasting, etc., pre-  
Sanjat } vious to the day of worship.

Sānju—to keep ; to put in ; to fill in ; tight.

Sānkhā—*lit.* branch ; family branch.



**Sanmang**—front ; face to face (Sans., Beng. **Sammukha**) ;  
in front of ; presence ; to face.

**Sanme**—close to ; near by.

**Sansār**—a non-Christian Munda ; a gentile.

**Sānsoon**—silence.

**Sāntāl**—a Santal.

**Sānti**—peace (Sans. **Sānti**).

**Saoār**—a rider (H.).

**Saodā**—goods ; to buy goods.

**Sāpāb'** } —reciprocal form of **Sab'** ; struggle ; seizing each  
**Sānāpāb'** } other ; hustling.

**Sāpārom** } —a kind of tree.  
**Sāprum** }

**Sāphā**—clear.

**Sāphāi**—to settle a dispute.

**Saphar**—to go out on tour (H.).

**Sāping dāru**—a kind of tree.

**Sāprum**—a kind of tree : see **Sāpārom**.

**Sāptāo**—to seize with both hands (*cf.* Beng. **Sāpṭe dharā**).

**Sapurad'** } —to make over.  
**Sāprod'** }

**Sār** } —arrow ; arrow with iron point (Sans. **Sāra**).  
**Sā-ār** }

**Sāra**—manure (Sans. **Sāra**).

**Sāra gāḍā**—manure pit.

**Sārā**—wife's younger brother.

**Sārā jām**—materials (Beng. **Sarāñjām**).

**Sarāk**—the Majhi caste ; a corrupt form of the Jain word  
**Śrāvaka**.

**Sārā-lijā**—cloth given to wife's younger brother at the  
time of marriage.

**Sārām**—deer (with horns).

**Sārāmi**—roof.

Sārāṇḍā—an iron rod for cleaning the hooka or hubble bubble.

Sārāṅgi } —a kind of stringed instrument.  
Sārāṅgā }

Sardār—a chief or headman.

Sarhad—boundary.

Sargujā—a kind of oil seed, *Guizota Abyssinica*.

Sārḥul—see Bā'-parāb.

Sāre—to leave ; the leavings of one's food (cf. Beng. Chhāḍā).

Sāre-ākān—remaining ; remainder ; balance ; savings.

Sāri—sound ; to make a sound (H., Beng. Sāḍā.).

Sāri—cloth worn by females (H., Beng.).

Sāriāo—to collect together ; to arrange.

Sariphā—the Anona fruit.

Sarjamin—a local enquiry.

Sārjom—sal tree (Sans. Sarjam).

Sarkār—government.

Sarkāri—pertaining to government.

Sarlāhā—rotten ; used contemptuously.

Sarnā—sacred grove in a village, belonging to the village community where the Bongās are supposed to reside and are worshipped and sacrifices are made.

Sarotā—a kind of instrument used to cut the areca nut.

Sarpāo—to curse.

Sār-sār—nails of the fingers ; loosely used for the fingers ; the toe.

Sartāl—to open out an umbrella.

Sārti—true ; truth.

Sārtige—verily ; certainly : Syn. Sāri-ge.

Sāru—a kind of edible root.

Sasān—burial ground, where the bones of the dead are buried after cremation (Sans. Śmaśāna).

Sasān diri—burial stone.

Sāsāng—turmeric.

Sāsāng goso—the ceremony of anointment of the body  
with turmeric, before a marriage (Sans. Gātra-hāridrā).

Sāsāng hād'—a kind of divorce ceremony.

Sastā—cheap.

Sasurāir—father-in-law's house.

Sat  
Sārti } —true ; truth (Sans. Satyam).

Sātāo—adjacent ; adjoining ; to adjoin ; to put close  
together.

Sātāo—to persecute ; to give trouble (H.).

Sāṭā sāṭi—close together.

Sā-ā-ting—to endure ; to bear with patience.

Sāthāo—to recover strength after exhaustion ; to rest.

Sātom—the third year from now ; three years ago.

Sāṭpāṭ—quickly.

Sātu—powdered gram.

Sāṭub'—see Singi sāṭub'.

Sāu—a money-lender.

Sāuṛi—a kind of thatching grass.

Sāuṛi-sagun—omen reading by means of grass.

Sawā—one-fourth (Beng.).

Sawāi—interest at 25%.

Sawāl—question ; to question.

Sawānsi—a weaver caste.

Sawād—taste ; tasteful : Syn. Sibil.

Sawāng—strength.

Se ān—adult.

Sebe sebe—to ooze out.

Sekāo—to foment : Syn. Lolo.

Seke seke—chiming sound.

Sekrā—soon ; quick (Beng. Śighra ; Sans. Śighra)

Sekrā sekrā—soon ; quickly.

Seleṭ—a slate.

Sen—to go.

Sen-āyār—to go ahead ; to go before.

Sen-bārā—to go about.

Sen-dārom—to go and meet ; to welcome.

Sendrā } —hunting ; to hunt.  
Sen derā }

Sengel—fire.

Sengel mār mār—a species of centipede (Beng. Kellui).

Senrā—wise ; intelligent ; intelligence ; wisdom.

Sepered'—a youth of twenty (*cf.* H. Samarth).

Ser—to melt ; to dissolve.

Ser—seer ; about 2 lbs.

Serān—adolescence ; wisdom ; wise.

Sered'—to tear ; to wear out ; torn ; rags ; to break into pieces.

Sereng—a large flat stone (H. Chāṭān).

Serom—neck : Syn. Hoṭo.

Seser-diri—a stone used to sharpen knives ; a hone : *cf.* Leser-diri.

Setā—a dog.

Setā—early morning ; 7 A.M.

Seteng—a natural spring ; to ooze out ; to flow ; flowing ; Syn. Setom.

Seṭer—to arrive ; to reach : Syn. Tebā.

Seṭerni—ambassador.

Sewā—to nurse ; to take care of.

Siāhi—ink.

Sibil—tasteful ; delicious (Sant. Sebel).

Si } —to plough ; to cultivate ; cultivation.  
Siu }

Si-chāṭā—to plough for the first time (H. Chirnā).

Siu-ni—one who ploughs.

Sid—to break ; to pluck ; by pulling.

**Sidā**—previous ; before ; first ; formerly ; ancient times ; preceding, as opposed to Tāyom or Doyā (Sant. Sidāi).

**Sidā sim ko rāre**—before cock crow (before dawn) ; at the first cock-crowing.

**Sidā-ni**—the first man.

**Sidā re**—previously.

**Sidā te**—from before.

**Sidā sidā**—the very first.

**Sidgir**—steep slope.

**Sidha**—a kind of timber tree.

**Sidir bidir**—disorderly ; scattered : Syn. Chhitir bitir.

**Sidor sodor**—to trickle down ; trickling.

**Sidub**—erect ; to erect ; to keep paddy bundles in an erect position, after harvesting.

**Sigid**—to tease ; to vex ; to persecute ; to harass.

**Sikhāo**—to teach ; to tutor (H.).

**Siki**—a four-anna piece (H.).

**Sikṛi**—mosquito : Syn. Bhusri.

**Sikṛi**—chain.

**Siku**—louse.

**Sikuār**—ropes hung at each end of a pole (bāhngi), in which things are carried (H. Sikā).

**Silig**—a kind of deer.

**Silot**—slate.

**Silping**—a screen.

**Simānā**—boundary (H.).

**Sim**—fowl.

Engā-sim—hen.

Sanḍi-sim—cock.

**Sim-ko-rā**—cock-crow ; 4 A. M.

**Sim-kusli**—fowl shed.

**Sim-topoā-tāiād**—a place where cock-fights take place.

Sināi—rag soaked with the blood of the bridal pair, with which the neck of the pair is touched in token of the mixture of blood between them.

Sindri-Jāng—the backbone.

Sinduri—vermilion.

Sinduri-rākāb'—the ceremony of putting vermilion on the forehead of the bride, during the marriage ceremony.

Singā—to make tattoo marks, with red-hot iron.

Singar—to adorn (H.) (Sans. Śṛṅgāra).

Sing-bongā—the Supreme God of the Mundas ; the Sun God, which, according to them is the visible symbol of the Creator.

Singi—the Sun ; hour of the day ; day.

Singi-āyub-sā—west ; *lit.* the direction of sunset.

Singi-sātub'—all day long ; Syn. Singi-burā.

Singi-turo-sā } —east ; *lit.* where the sun rises.  
Sing-rākāb-sā }

Sinjo—the bael fruit.

Sipāhi—police ; peon (H.).

Sipi—to rub the head.

Siping—to raise up on the palms ; to hold a child with both arms.

Sipu—to hiss.

Sir—vein ; nerve ; muscle of the upper arm.

Sirhi—ladder ; stair.

Sirijan—creation ; to be born (Sans. Sarjana).

Sirmā—sky ; year ; heaven.

Sirmā-sing—the Sun God.

Siro soro—to flow through a hole or channel.

Sir panch—headman of a ' Panch.'

Sirtal—to walk unsteadily ; to reel.

Sirum—a kind of reed grass ; the khas grass.

Sirum-hisir—a necklet of sirum ; bead made of sirum.

Si-rurā—to plough for the second time (H. Dobornā).

Sisā—lead (H.).

Sisi—a phial (H.).

Sisirdā—dew.

Siṭhā—insipid ; tasteless ; devoid of substance.

Siṭiā—a small child.

Siṭor—intestines.

Siṭung—hot weather ; heat : Syn. Jeṭe (Sant. Seton).

Siu—to plough ; to cultivate.

Siu-ruṭā—to plough for the second time ; to plough again  
(H. Dobornā).

Siu-dāri-hon—*lit.* a boy fit to plough ; a boy of 12 or 13.

Soāb'—to be full ; to contain ; to take admission.

Soān—to smell.

Soben—all.

Soben sā—everywhere ; on all sides.

Soben tā—all over.

Sobha—beautiful (H.).

Sobo—to pierce ; to poke.

Soboṛo—see Sābro.

Sodā—to peck (Sant. Tot).

Sodor ḥodor—disorderly.

Soe—a sept of the Mundas.

Sohdā—disobedient.

Sohrāi—the ceremony of worshipping the deity presiding over cattle celebrated on the day following the new moon after the Dasai Parab. The name of the festival is derived from the word “Sohra,” *i. e.*, the 16th day after the Dasai full moon. The month of Sohrāi begins from the new-moon day, *i. e.*, the day preceding the Sohrāi festival day, corresponding to September-October.

Sohrāi-durāṅg—song sung during the Sohrāi festival.

Soiā }  
Soeā } —rotten (Sant. Seā) ; to rot ; to putrify.

Sojh—straight ; to make straight : Syn. Soje.

Sok'-doro—disorderly.

Soke—sad (Sans. Śoka).

Sokhā—a magician ; a witchfinder.

Sokrā—rice field in a channel.

Solom-lotom—mixed up.

Somār—Monday (H.).

Sonpāo—to entrust ; to make over.

Somporo—to get ready.

Sonā—gold : Syn. Sāmrom.

Sonā-didi—the legendary golden vulture.

Sonār—a goldsmith (H.).

Son-chitā—a leopard.

Son-dhāo—to heat an earthen pot in order to sterilise.

Sondro—pus.

Song—to measure ; to survey.

Songhā—a narrow path.

Songe—in company of.

Sonjog—by chance : seldom.

Sonong—measurement ; survey.

Sonsoroi—a grasshopper.

Sopor—nose (applied to animals).

Sorlo—to pierce.

Sorom—shame ; shyness : Syn. Giu.

Soro—a wooden bar placed crosswise to close an entrance  
(*e. g.*, of a cowshed).

Sonṭh  
Soinṭh } —dry ginger.  
Sonṭhā }

Soso—a kind of poisonous fruit, *Semicarpus anacardium*  
(H. Bheloā).

Soso-bonga—a festival celebrated in the month of August  
(Ind chāndu).

Sotā—a stick.



**Soṭo**—to place in proper order.

**Soṭopoto**—dirty : as the hands and face after eating.

**Soṭrā**—dirty ; impure ; impurity contracted through breach of caste rules.

**Su**—to thrust the hand inside anything.

**Subā**—root of a tree ; root ; below.

**Sud**—interest.

**Sudhār**—to improve ; to correct ; improvement (H.).

**Sudhrāo**—to improve.

**Sui**—a needle.

**Suj-buj**—understanding.

**Suk-mur-gonong**—bride price.

**Suk-mur-urij'**—cattle given as bride price.

**Sukhal**—dried : Syn. Roṛ.

**Sukri**—a pig.

**Sukruār**—Friday (H.).

**Suku**—gourd.

**Suku**—happy ; pleasure ; to be pleased ; happiness ; to enjoy ; to love (H., Beng. Sukh).

**Sukul**—smoke.

**Sukurdum**—to sit with folded legs.

**Sul**—any griping pain (H.).

**Sulgāo**—to kindle.

**Sulni** }  
**Suli** } —runnings from the nose.

**Sum** }  
**Sam** } —level.

**Sunā**—empty ; void ; cypher (H.).

**Sundar**—beautiful (H.).

**Sunḍi**—a wine dealer (H.).

**Sunṛ**—trunk of an elephant (Sans. Śuṇḍa).

**Sunum** }  
**Sunung** } —oil.

**Sunum-bing**—a kind of snake,

- Sunum-mui**—poisonous biting ant; (H. Lohā chimṭi).  
**Sunusār**—nursing ; service.  
**Supid**—to tie up the hair with a pin or band and dress it  
 (applied to females).  
**Suptāo**—to intercept.  
**Supu**—upper arm (from the elbow to the shoulder joint).  
**Surā**—to shoot forth new leaves.  
**Surāhi**—a kind of earthen water pot (H.).  
**Surgujā**—a kind of oilseed.  
**Surhi**—a kind of paddy-destroying insect.  
**Surin**—a sect of the Mundas.  
**Surkāo**—to tighten.  
**Surkhi**—powdered or ground brick (H.).  
**Surṭāgiti**—to lie on the side.  
**Susār**—to nurse (Sans., Śuśrūṣā).  
**Susāri**—one who nurses ; loosely used for a cook.  
**Susi**—to pretend ; to make an excuse.  
**Susti**—lazy (H.).  
**Susuān**—to make a hissing sound.  
**Susultai**—brightness.  
**Susu-susu**—to shiver with cold.  
**Susun**—to dance.  
**Sutām**—thread (Sans. Su'tram).  
**Sutam-thailā**—a purse.  
**Sutām-tol**—the ceremony of putting thread round the  
 waist of a child.  
**Suti**—to recover one's sense ; to be sober.  
**Sutri**—a thin rope of cotton.

# T

- Tā**—to ; forwards ; used as a locative suffix : used as a  
 prefix to personal pronouns, denoting the possessive

case, *e.g.*, tāing, tām (my) (your) ; or as an exhortation, *e.g.*, orong tām, bring out.

Tabak tubuk—to make a sound as when swimming (Sant.).

Tābā tubu—walking of little children.

Tabē  
Tabē-do } —than ; after that.

Tābedār—servant ; follower (Sant. & H.).

Tabē do—then ; subsequently.

Tābu—our (Sant. Tābo).

Tadbir—to make necessary enquiries (Sant. & H.).

Tadārok—to enquire ; to investigate (Sant. & H.).

Tāeom  
Tāiom } —after ; following ; back ; behind (Sant. Tāenom).

Tāeād—place ; spot ; space.

Tā-ete—from (some one).

Tāgda—a reminder (H.).

Tāgo—a wild cat : Syn. Bāṇḍo (Sant. Togot).

Tāgoe—to chew ; to masticate ; to grind the teeth (Sant. Togoeh).

Tagot—strength (H., Sant. Tagoj).

Tāgum tāgum—to eat voraciously (Sant. Tāgum).

Tāhrao  
Tāhrrāo } —to settle ; to fix.

Tahsil—to collect (H.).

Tahsildār—a collector (H.).

Tāi—a shallow frying pan.

Tāiār—to make ; to prepare ; to be ready.

Tāikenā—was ; used to ; was in the habit of.

Tāin—to stay ; to remain (Sant. Tāhen).

Tāing—mine.

Tāinokā—let it remain ; let it stay.

Tāiom—See Tāeom.

Tāiom te—afterwards ; behind.

Tājā—fresh (H.).

Tajbij—consideration ; judgment ; opinion ; to consider (H.).

Tākā—a rupee (Sant. & H.).

Tākiā—a pillow (H.).

Tākrā ṭukru—broken pieces.

Takrār—dispute ; quarrel : Syn. Epeger, Eperāng (Sant. & H.).

Taktā—a plank (H.).

Ṭaku—a piece of wood hung on the neck of cattle so that it may not stray away : Syn. Ṭurki.

Tālā—a lock (H.).

Tālā  
Thāla } —middle ; half (Sant.).

Talab—wages (H.).

Tālānida—midnight.

Tālāo—a tank (H.).

Talbānā—any fee levied for summoning a man (H.).

Tālebar—rich ; big (Sant. & H.).

Tālkā—the palm of the hand and the foot (Sant.).

Talṭul—a sound of anything.

Tām  
Thām } —to beat.

Tāmākhū—tobacco (Sant. & H.).

Tāmāsa—a show (Sant. & H.).

Tamasuk—a bond (Sant. & H.).

Tamba—copper (Sant. & H.).

Tāmbāo  
Thāmbāo } —to halt ; to cause to halt (Sant. Beng.  
Thāmāna.

Tāmbu—a tent (H.).

Tāmil—to serve a process (H.).

Ṭāmkā ṭākur—miscellaneous articles huddled together (Sant.).

**Tāmras**—guava (H.).

**Tām-tāmāo**—to be in readiness (*e. g.*, for a fight).

**Tāmuti**—untrained ; inexperienced.

**Tān-tāikenā**—suffixed to intransitive verbs to indicate the present or future imperfect, implying that the action was going on, *e.g.*, Higu tān tāikenāing, I was coming.

**Tānā**—simple present tense suffix.

**Tānā bhānā**—to make preparations (Sant.).

**Tānā busā**—many (Sant. Tānāk busāk).

**Tānārom**—rheumatism.

**Tānqā**—to stand with legs apart.

**Tāni**—*lit.* Is he, *e.g.*, Ne hoṛo Urāon tāni—this man is an Urāon.

**Tankhā**—pay ; salary (H.).

**Tānṛ**—upland : Syn. Piri.

**Tāntārā**—a wooden platform to keep things.

**Tānti**—a weaver ; Syn. Peṇṛai.

**Tāṇṭi**—barren ; past the age of breeding (Sant. Nārchā).

**Tāprā ṭoprā**—small.

**Tāpu**—an island (Sant.).

**Tār**—wire ; telegraph ; brass armlet.

**Tārā**—half ; a portion.

**Tārā mārā**—a few ; a portion ; little (Sant. Tārāntar).

**Tāran**—shoulder (Sant. Taren).

**Tārbaṛiā**—restless ; active (Sant., H.).

**Tā-ren**—of ; belonging to.

**Tāriā**—inferior class of lowland.

**Tārikh**—date : Syn. Nenḍā (H.).

**Tarkāo**—to scold.

**Tārki**—a big ear-ring.

**Tārpat**—a kind of ear-ring.

**Tārpīn sunum**—turpentine (Sant.).

**Tār sākām**—ear-ring of palm leaf.

Tār singi—afternoon ; 3 P. M. (Sant. Tārā Sin).

Tārub'—a kind of tree.

Tārwāir }  
Tarwāri } —a sword (H.).

Tāsād'—grass (Sant. Tasak).

Tasbir—picture (H.).

Tāsi—to spread out to dry (Sant. Tāse).

Ṭaskāo—to knock : Syn. Uduṛ.

Taslā—a frying pan made of bell metal (H.).

Ṭaṭ—gunny.

Tātā—grandfather ; father's father (Sant.).

Ṭāṭāi—to benumb with cold.

Tā-te—to (some one) ; towards ; with.

Ṭāṭi—a screen.

Ṭāṭi—a lamp.

Ṭāṭra—a bamboo mat (H.).

Tāu—sparrow.

Tāwā—a hollow earthen frying pan.

Tāyān—a crocodile.

Tāyār—cucumber (Sant. Tāhir).

Te—to ; from ; by ; with ; sometimes ' in,' e.g., Horote  
kaji me, Speak in Mundari.

Tebā—to arrive ; to reach ; to be present ; to come up to  
(Sant. Tebāk).

Tebā tukām—go and reach him (to a certain place).

Te-ko—the family of.

Tej—sharp ; strong (H.).

Tejpāt—a kind of leaf used as spice (H., Beng., Sant.),  
*Laurus cassia.*

Ṭekad'—to be disturbed.

Ṭekāo—to obstruct ; to stop (Sant., H., Beng. Ṭhekāna).

Ṭeko—to be dried up (said of anything soupy—while being  
cooked).

Ṭekrāo—to plough for the third time ; to repeat again  
(Sant. Tekhrāo).

Telā—to spread the palm of the hand to receive ; to hold  
up ; to bear up.

Telengā-bā—a kind of flower.

Teli—a caste of Hīndus ; oilman.

Telsāwār—slightly fair.

Tempā—a short stick used for driving cattle, having  
a knob at one end.

Teng—to weave (Sant.).

Ṭendā—hot rice water ; gruel.

Ṭendā-ḍang—a contrivance for raising water from a well  
(Sant. Ṭenādān).

Ṭenḍa-bāiār—rope of the Ṭendā dāng.

Ṭenḍer—to lean upon ; to prop (Sant. Ṭenḍar).

Ṭenḍrā—a prop.

Tengen—to sacrifice (Sant.).

Tengo'—to carry on the shoulder.

Tenjāng—elder sister's husband (Sant. Tenā).

Tenjāngkoṛā—wife's brother (Sant. Tenāera).

Ṭeñrā—a measure of grain ; a pailā.

Ṭenṭhā—mischievous ; wicked (Sant., Beng. Ṭheñṭā).

Teoā—a pailā ; a measure of grain.

Ṭeped'—to close an opening (Sant. Tepet').

Ṭepel-hesā—a kind of tree called in Hindi Jitia  
Pipar ; a form of oath.

Ṭepen-ṭepen—to go along a narrow path.

Terej—three days hence (H. Narsu, Beng. Torsu).

Ṭerhā—crooked ; bent ; slanting.

Tersāng—to bask in the sun ; to warm oneself by fire.

Ṭeṭā-dā—pure and clear water.

Tetāng—thirst ; to be thirsty (Sant. Tetān).

Ṭeṭengā—a chameleon.

Ṭetharā—disobedient ; obstinate (Sant., H. Thethar).

**Tewā**—a kind of paddy which ripens in May-June.

**Thāe**—sound of a tree being cut (Sant.).

**Thābri**—to slap.

**Thag**—a cheat ; a swindler (Sant., H.).

**Thaili** }  
**Thailā** } —a bag ; a purse ; a pouch (Sant. and H.),

**Thāk-thok**—sound (of a hard substance striking another hard substance) ; to make such a sound.

**Thākāo**—to be fatigued or tired (Sant. and H.).

**Thakbāj**—a cheat (Sant., H., Beng.).

**Thakbāji** }  
**Dāgābāji** } —cheating ; swindling (Sant., H., Beng.)

**Thakrao**—to settle ; to decide ; to appoint.

**Thakrāo**—to knock.

**Thākur**—a barber ; a Parha ' officer.'

**Thālā-thulu**—walking unsteadily, as a child.

**Thāl** }  
**Tāli** } —to sink as in a swampy ground.

**Tham**—to beat by a stick.

**Thāmāku**—tobacco.

**Thāmbāo**—See **Tāmbāo**.

**Thamkāo**—to be stopped.

**Thān**—a large piece of cloth (H., Beng., Sant.).

**Thānā-orā**—a police station.

**Thānādār**—an officer in charge of a police station.

**Thāni** }  
**Tāni** } —a species of wolf.

**Thāo**—place ; spot.

**Thāpi**—a flat wooden mallet, used by brick masons.

**Thārā**—a brass plate.

**Thar-thar**—To shiver (with cold or out of fear).

**Thāri**—a smaller brass plate.

**Tharki** }  
**Therkā** } —A wooden bell hung round the neck of a cow.



Ṭhaskāo—to knock.

Ṭhāṭā—fun ; to joke.

Ṭhāṭerā—brassware dealer.

Ṭhāṭrā—a bamboo mat.

Ṭhāui—to draw in ; to pull ; to drag.

Ṭhāui-uṛung—to pull out ; to draw out, *e.g.*, milk.

Ṭhaukā—right, proper, exact, true.

Ṭhaukā-lekā—rightly ; properly.

Ṭhekān }  
Ṭhikān } —to find out.

Ṭhekāo—to be steady.

Ṭhelā-ṭhili—to push, as in a crowd.

Ṭhen }  
Ṭen } —to get jammed (Sant. Ṭen).

Ṭheo—to stir with a ladle while cooking.

Ṭhepā }  
Ṭherechā } —short in stature ; a dwarf.

Ṭhepā—thumb impression.

Ṭhepo—to show the thumb, as a sign of defiance.

Ṭher—to thunder; lightning.

Ṭher-diṛi—thunderbolt ; flint implements of the stone age  
are so called as they are believed to have dropped from  
the sky as thunderbolts.

Ṭhere-ṭhepe—small.

Ṭhesāo—to push, to throng.

Ṭhigā—to trample ; to tread.

Ṭhiḱ—right ; proper ; exact ; good.

Ṭhikā—a contract.

Ṭhikādar—a contractor.

Ṭhikāri—to bask in the sun.

Ṭhikri-putām }  
Ṭhirki-putām } —a kind of grey small dove.

Ṭhik-ṭhāk—right.

Ṭhipi—a cork.

Thipsi }  
Tĩpsi } —a small bundle of paddy, made of straw.

Tho }  
To } —to strike or hit the mark, as an arrow ; to knock.

Thokāo—to peck ; to strike with something.

Thokar—collision.

Thoko-boko—foolish ; ignorant.

Thokrāo—to peck ; to rake up old matters.

Thol }  
Tol } —to tie ; to bind ; to imprison.

Tholkānāko—prisoners.

Thonā-ṭhuni—to disagree.

Thoñe }  
Toñe } —to break (any hard substance).

Thor—to understand ; to remember ; to know.

Thorā-thuri—a little.

Thos—to end ; to come to an end.

Thoṭhkāo—to peck ; to pierce.

Thotnā—mouth.

Thothrā—a stammerer, to stammer.

Thu—to spit : Syn. Be.

Thukrāo—to knock against something.

Thuiñ }  
Tuiñ } —to shoot with an arrow.

Ti—hand ; the forearm ; contest ; power.

Ti-chompā—back of the palm.

Ti-kāṭā—hands and feet ; limbs.

Ti-tālkā—palm of the hand.

Tiāg—to give up.

Tiār }  
Teār } —to make ; to prepare (Sant.) Syn. Bāi.

Tigā—Same as Thigā.

Ti-joṛāo—to join the palms of both hands as a sign of supplication.

Tiju—a small insect ; any insect or worm (Sant. Tejo).

Tiju-hisir—coral bead.

Tik torok—a kind of small bird ; the bulbul.

Tikā—to vaccinate ; to put a mark on the forehead.

Tikāo—to settle ; to decide ; to survive ; to last.

Tikait—eldest son of a chief.

Tikas }  
Tikli } —a ticket ; a stamp.

Tiki—to boil paddy before husking ; to boil cloths before washing.

Tikin—midday ; noon.

Tikin-horā—the distance that can be travelled from morning till noon.

Tikin-maṇḍi—midday meal ; dinner.

Tikli—a postage stamp.

Tikmin cheñṇe—a kind of bird of the swallow species.

Tikurā—a piece of upland surrounded by lowlands.

Til—a kind of oil-seed ; sesamum : Syn. Tilming.

Tilak—coronation ceremony.

Tilāputām—a species of grey small pigeon.

Tilā-sār—a kind of paddy.

Tilguṭi—a kind of out-door game.

Tilhā—a mound : Syn. Bunum.

Tin—tin.

Ting—to kindle fire ; to insert fuel wood in order to kindle fire : Syn. Onḍor.

Tingu }  
Tingun } —to stand (Sant. Tengen).

Tingu susun—dance in a standing posture.

Tipā—a drop.

Tipan—to sew : Syn. Tukui.

Tipi-ul }  
Tipiun } —to float in water ; to rise above the water.

Tipsi—See Thipsi.

Tiril—a kind of fruit tree. *Diospyros melanoxyton* (H.

Keond, Sant. Terel, Beng. Gab.).

Tiring—to heap upon one another.

Tirmirāo—to feel weak or giddy.

Tirsul—one-eyed ; having defect in one eye.

Tirub—to bow the head to worship ; to hang down the head to salute.

Tising—to-day (Sant. Tehen) : Syn. Ising.

Tising gāpā—now-a-days ; *lit.* to-day and to-morrow : Syn. Nimir-ge.

Tisri—cotton cleaner.

Toā—milk ; to give milk ; the female breast.

Toā bāhā }  
Aṭāl bāhā } —a kind of white flower.

Toākāṭkom—a species of crab.

Tobe—then.

Tobe do—then only.

Tod—to knock the foot against an obstacle ; to stumble (Sant. Torot).

Todārok—to enquire ; to investigate.

Toe }  
Toñe } —to break ; to fracture.

Tokā }  
Tonkā } —to have a hole at the bottom.

Tokāo—to challenge ; to question.

Toknā—the ankle.

Toko—a kind of small brinjal : Syn. Bengar.

Tol }  
Thol } —to tie ; to bind ; to fasten.

Tolā—part of a village.

Tolā—a measure of weight.

Tolong—part of the Botoe hanging down in front.

Tonā—to cut into lengths (*e.g.*, timber).

Tonkā—an aperture ; a hole.

Tonki—an elongated bamboo basket.

Tonol—a fastening ; anything to fasten with.

Toñrang—a jungle.

Tonŋo

Tonŋomui } —a species of big black ant.

Top—a cannon.

Topā—to bury ; to cover.

Topāni—one who buries.

Topol—reciprocal form of ‘ tol ’ ; to bind each other.

Torā—a bag ; a purse for holding money.

Torāoni

Gonong torāoni } —one who settles the bride price.

Tore—to insert or bind at the end of the cloth : Syn.

Tonŋom.

Torkālom—two years hence.

Tormosedsirmā—the year before ‘ year before last,’ i. e.,  
three years ago.

Toro—itches.

Toroe—ashes (Sant. toroch).

Tota—naked.

Totā-buŋi—the first woman according to Munda Cosmogony.

Toŋe—to shoot with a gun.

Toŋko—a piece of cloth tied round the neck.

Toŋorā—throat ; windpipe.

Tuar—an orphan ; to become an orphan.

Tubil—marrow.

Tuilā—a kind of musical instrument made of hollowed-out gourd fixed on a bamboo rod at one end and a string running through the gourd up to the other end of the rod. The notes are produced by the pressure of the finger tip.

Tud’—to pluck ; to root out ; to pull out.

Tukā—a bird’s nest (Sant.).

**Tuku**—mallet for husking paddy (H. Samat).

**Tukui**—to sew.

**Tukui lutur**  
**Lutur tukui** } —ear-ring ; to bore the ear.

**Tukā**—used as a suffix meaning ‘ to do an act and come away ’ ; quickly ; just.

**Tul**—to lift ; to raise by holding both ends of a thing.

**Tulā**—scales of a balance ; to weigh.

**Tulāḍaṇḍi**—a balance and scale.

**Tulni**—one who lifts or carries.

**Tulsi**—basil plant.

**Tum**—small ; insignificant.

**Tumbā**—a water-bottle made of hollowed-out gourd.

**Tunḍu**—end ; over ; to end ; to finish ; edge.

**Tunḍu jāked’**—till the last ; as long as life.

**Tungāo**—to break with the fingers, as a sprout or other tender thing.

**Tunki**—a small bamboo basket of a long shape.

**Tunur**—sting ; rising ; ascent.

**Tupā**—a small bamboo basket.

**Tupri**—a cap or hat (Sant.).

**Tupud’**—pimples on the face.

**Tupundā**—hip.

**Tupuing**  
**Thupuing** } —to shoot each other.

**Tur**—to rise (*e.g.*, the sun).

**Turi**—bamboo-basket-makers.

**Turiā**  
**Turuiā** } —the numeral six (Sant. Turui).

**Tur**—to sting (Sant. Tor).

**Turuk**—a Musalman.

**Turu-tukā**—a squirrel’s nest.

**Tusā**—to break with the fingers.

Tusang—to pick up and collect ; weeding of grass by the hand.

Tusing—to wear ; to put on ; to dress ; to adorn.

Tuskā

Phalnā tuskā } —so and so ; a certain person.

Tuṭā—to break.

Tuṭi

Toṭe } —a flattened arrow-head ; to shoot with an arrow.

Tuṭi—to suffer loss and damage.

Tuṭkā—back of the neck or head.

Tuṭki—worn out with use.

Tutkun—cold.

Tuyu—a jackal (Sant. Toyo).

## U

Ub'—hair.

Mindi-ub'—wool.

Ubār—to be saved.

Uber—to clear up after rain (Sant., H.).

Uchāraṇ—to pronounce (Sant., H.).

Uchit—proper ; necessary.

Uchud'—hump of a hull (Sant. Ochot).

Ud'—mushroom (umbrella-shaped) (Sant. Ot).

Ud'—to swallow (Sant. Ut).

Udāl—a prop used to keep carts in position.

Udām—work ; business (used as a suffix to ' kam ').

Udās—to look dejected : Syn. Huṛing jiu (Sant., H.).

Udāsi—curd ; whey (H. Dahi).

Udhār—credit : Syn. Paiñcha (Sant., H.).

Udri-duku—dropsy (Sant. and H. Udri).

Udub'—to show ; to point out ; to explain ; to tell ;  
to inform ; to accuse (Sant. Uduk').

Udub'-āēār—to prophesy.

Uduṛ—to push ; to throw down.

Uduṛ-oḍong—to expel ; to push out.

Ugur—to hide oneself under a bush or straw ; to insert ;  
to push into.

Uh'—an exclamation of pain.

Uhirkhārpā—a leather sandal.

Uiṃ—to fall off ; to fall down ; to fell (Sant. Ujuk).

Ujaṛ—to dismantle.

Ujur

Ujur mājur } —to object ; to file an objection ; objection.

Ukā—the elbow ; to strike with the elbow.

Ukil—a lawyer.

Uktā—to back-bite (Sant. Oktā).

Uku—to conceal ; to hide the upper stomach or pouch of  
birds where food is stored (Sant. Oko).

Ukuinung—a kind of out-door game, similar to 'hide  
and seek.'

Ukul-bukul—to be uneasy and anxious.

Ul—to ripen artificially.

Ulā—to vomit : Syn. Hul (Sant.).

Ulār—to heavily load a cart on one side so as to cause  
the other side to rise up : Syn. Chimṭul.

Ulaṭ-pālaṭ—topsy-turvy ; confusion.

Ulā-uṛung—to vomit ; to throw up : Syn. Ok.

Uli—mango (Sant. Ul).

Ulida—saliva : Syn. Bé-dā.

Uli-sākhī—a special ceremony connected with marriage.

A mango tree is supposed to bear witness to the  
marriage proposal.

Ulgulan—rebellion ; a state of confusion and anarchy.

Ulphā—useless.

Ulṭā—opposite (Sant. & H.).

Ulṭāo—to turn upside down ; to upset.

Ulṭi—Same as Ulṭā.



Uṭi-puṭi—Same as ulaṭ-pālaṭ.

Um' }  
Umen } —to wash the body ; to bathe (Sant. Um).

Umāgā—a form of addressing the mother, used by children.

Umar—age (Sant. & H.).

Umbul—shadow ; shade (Sant. Umul).

Umbul āder—ceremony of obsequy of a dead person.

Umi—to become public ; to spread, as a rumour.

Umtāo—to become excited ; to be mad : Syn. Bālu  
(Sant. & H.).

Unḍi }  
Unḍite } —younger uterine brother.

Undub—to be born ; birth ; to bring forth.

Unḍu—a hole ; an opening ; to make a hole,

Ungud'—to bend (animate).

Ungud'-susun—dance in a stooping posture—common  
during the Indchāṇḍu.

Unṭ—camel (Sant. & H.).

Unum—bath.

Upāe—means ; resource (H. & Beng.).

Upal-bāhā—the lotus (Sant.) (Sans. Utpal).

Upās—fast : Syn. Kaṭab (H.).

Upjāo—to grow ; the yield of a crop (H.).

Uprā-upri—to strive against one another.

Upun-iā—four.

Upuṭub'—reciprocal form of Uṭub'.

Ur—to dig with a spade ; to hoe ; leather ; hide ; skin.

Ur—bark of a tree.

Uru—to think ; to consider ; to reason ; thought ; cares ;  
anxieties.

Ur-usār—to dig and extend, while reclaiming land.

Urāṅg }  
Urāon } —an Oraon.  
Orāo'n }

Urgum—warm.

Uri—bullock ; cattle in general.

Uri—tight ; to come off, as dried skin (Sant. Ur).

Hāḍā-uri—plough cattle (male).

Siu-uri—plough cattle.

Gundī-uri—plough cattle (female).

Uṛiā—a wide-mouthed bamboo basket.

Uriālāng-dā—the bee-hive of the smaller kind of honey bee, of the size of a cow's tongue, hence so called.

Uriālāng-engā—a kind of honey bee of the smaller species.

Uriālāng-rasi—honey of the uriālāng bee.

Uṛiāo—to collect together and put in proper order.

Uṛi-cheñre—birds indicating good and bad omen.

Uṛid—a kind of pulse ; *Phaseolus Mungo*.

Uri-gofṛā—cattle shed.

Urih'—to peel off.

Uri-hon—a calf.

Uṛij'—a small bird.

Uriḷā—a big bamboo basket.

Uṛu—to mourn ; to harp upon something ; to remember ; to consider ; to thrill.

Uru—a beetle (Sant.).

Uṛung } —to get out ; to bring out.  
Oḍeng }

Nel-uṛung—to search out ; to recognise.

Usār—to complete ; used as a suffix, also to signify extension and completion.

U-sasān—the 'sasān' where bones are buried, as opposed to 'masñṛiā,' the place where dead bodies are buried or burned.

Uskāo—to put in paddy or other grains into the mortar while husking.

Uṣkur } —to incite ; to stir ; to kindle afresh.  
Uchkāo }

Usnā—rice which has been boiled before being husked  
(Sant. & H.).

Usrāo—to make haste ; to expedite (Sant. Usara).

Usu—to be tired or worn out ; to be weakened ; weak ;  
thin ; arid.

Usun-usun—a little hot.

Utar—suffix to denote completion of an action ; also used  
as a suffix to indicate the superlative degree.

Uṭhāo—to raise ; to collect ; to break up camp.

Kaji-uṭhāo—to disregard ; to disobey.

Uṭhāo-pāṭhāo—to take away everything.

Uṭi—knot or joint (of, *e.g.*, a finger, a bamboo pole)  
(Sant.).

Uṭkāo—to dig out ; to turn over.

Uṭkā paṭkā—to rake up old matters.

Utu—vegetable ; any curry with which rice is eaten ;  
to stew (Sant. m).

Uṭub'—to charge with horns erect.

Utuñru }  
Utuṛun } —to uproot ; to dismantle ; to pull down.

## W

Wakil—a wakil.

Waront—a warrant of arrest.



## ADDENDA

### A

Ās-sār-kāpi—*lit.* bow, arrow, and axe ; weapons in general.

Abbā—father.

Achād'-uchud'—heaps ; mounds ; uneven.

Achāngā—a kind of shelf.

Achār—to miss one's aim.

Āchār—pickle (H).

Achārā—the coloured border of a cloth (Sans. Añchal).

Āchārā-chāṇḍu—*lit.* wet-sowing month ; the month of Āṣāṛh.  
July.

Āchu-posorā—a variant of Āsu (isu)—posorā, meaning to  
oppress greatly, to misuse one's authority.

Ādā—awake ; watchful.

Ārā-god—to overlook a fault ; to condone.

Ādal—fame.

Ādal-bārāo—to spend for show.

Ādānā—lowly.

Ādā-sudā—half (H. Ādhā-sudhā).

Ādā-uṛum—to recognise.

Ād'-bedā—to mislead.

Ād'kā—more (H).

Āding-nidā—latter part of the night.

Āḍoā-sutām—thread which has not been sized.

Āēār-tāeom—both in front and behind.

Āgrā-bāgrā—promiscuous (H. Āgram-bāgram).

Āgom—to promise a sacrifice in order to obtain a favor.

Āhir—a Hindu milk-man.

Āind—eel ; a sect of the Mundas.

- Āium-āndāj—to guess by hearing.  
 Āum-āu—to know by tradition.  
 Āium-gāṇḍe—to hear and misunderstand.  
 Āium-god'—to hear and treat with contempt.  
 Āium-hāpe—to hear and remain silent ; to hear silently.  
 Āium-idi—to hear and report.  
 Āium-jom—to hear attentively.  
 Āium-munḍi—to hear and understand fully.  
 Āium-nām—to hear by accident.  
 Ājā-barāko—ancestors : Syn. Tātāko.  
 Ājār—to pour by drops.  
 Ājgut'—wonderful ; very much ; numerous (H.).  
 Akat-pakat—all kinds of unnecessary things.  
 Ākusi—hook ; the hook by means of which cattle are yoked  
     to the plough (*cf.* Sans. Aṅkuśa).  
 Ākuṭi-bongā—a malevolent spirit which causes tetanus.  
 Ālā dulā—dear ; beloved.  
 Ālāe-bālāe—misfortune ; misery ; to be in trouble (H.).  
 Ālgā—to treat leniently ; to loosen one's hold (H.).  
 Ālkātrā—coal-tar (H.).  
 Ālo-kā—ālo joined with the subjunctive “ka” is used to  
     express the negative imperative, *e.g.*, Alo-kāko senā,  
     they shall not go.  
 Amal-pit—billiousness (H.).  
 Āmās—new moon (H.).  
 Āmbā (Āhmbā)—needlessly ; carelessly : Syn. Āthauṛi.  
 Āmbārob kuṛi—widow : Syn. Rāṇḍiā kuṛi.  
 Āmburu—a kind of sour fruit (H., Beng. Āmrā).  
 Āmboṛo-Sāmboro—hastily.  
 Āmi-dāmi—power ; control.  
 Amsi—mango dried in the sun (H.).  
 Anādo—on the other hand ; on the contrary.  
 Ānā-mānā—all kinds.  
 Anāpiā—the third one.

- Ānār—pomegranate (H.).  
 Āndrā—ignorant ; stupid (H. Āndhrā).  
 Ān-disum—foreign country.  
 Ānden—jealousy ; to accuse one of conjugal infidelity.  
 Āndu-bāndu—carelessness.  
 Ānjar-janjar kāji—an unfounded rumour.  
 Aṇṭe—to satiate.  
 Āngi—stain on a cloth.  
 Āngop'—to yawn : Syn. chāb'.  
 Āng-piārā-poeṛo—day light just before sunrise.  
 Āngor—burning coal (H.).  
 Āngosā—to look with out-stretched neck ; to stare stupidly.  
 Āngur—grape (H.).  
 Ānkā-duār—the door of an enclosed courtyard : Syn. Bakṛi-duār.  
 Ānuṛi—a bolt or peg ; to keep cart wheels from coming out.  
 Āpābāṛi—to bid against each other ; wager ; bargain ; to shirk and wait for another to do some work (used in a reciprocal sense).  
 Āpan—one's own (H.).  
 Āpāpiā—three each.  
 Āpārā—to let out water from a field by making an opening.  
 Āpārej—to throw water at each other by the hand.  
 Āpir-med'—a restless and inquisitive eye (used generally with reference to fickle-minded persons).  
 Āpi-sā—three times.  
 Āpsān-duku—epilepsy (Sans. Apasmāra).  
 Āṛā—a screen of cloth or leaves to protect from the wind (cf. Beng. Āṛ, Āṛāl).  
 Ārā—a big saw (H.).  
 Āṛā-dil—want of work ; to be negligent.  
 Āṛāndi-koṛāhdi—marriage festivities.

Arāṅ—to take a straight aim ; to go straight.

Arāo—to remain quiet and unconcerned, in a defiant manner, preparatory to a fight.

Āṛa red'—gills of fishes ; the depression behind the ear.

Ārāreā—nine each.

Āṛa-sākam-ni—a grown up girl able to recognise the edible herbs.

Āṛa-sārā—to be protected by another's power.

Āred'—to lower the head while attacking.

Āre-sā—nine times.

Āṛgu-dā—flood.

Ārdās—hope.

Āri—lac in which the insects have died or have flown away : Syn. Phuki.

Āri-āri-giri—to feel tired or morose : Syn. Āsid'-giri.

Āri—ridges of a rice field ; a rice field ; to make a ridge.

Arjom—a kind of ear pendant, usually coloured rolls of leaves or split bamboo.

Ārkāsia—a sawyer (H.).

Ārmu—the scaly ant-eater ; manis (H. Vajrakīṭ).

Ārtāṅ—twilight.

Āṛu—to urinate (used only in a figurative sense, meaning, to suffer from troubles and persecutions).

Āsāndu-dāru—a kind of timber tree (Beng. Mākhāl).

Asid'—to let off an arrow ; to breathe one's last breath ; to die.

Āsid'-giri—to be out of breath.

Asul—to pay off any dues.

Asul-hārā—to bring up a boy from childhood to adult age.

Asul-nām—to adopt.

Asul-nām-hon—an adopted child.

Asul-nām-ote—the land set apart for the maintenance of the parents till their death, after a division of the property has taken place. This land is afterwards inheri-

ted by the son who supported and nursed the parents in their old age.

Ātārni—an incendiary.

Ātar-sunum—perfumed oil.

Ātā-tāben—the name for all preparations of rice which are sold in the market.

Ātā-mātā—dense ; thickly grown with trees.

Ātal bā—jasmine : Syn. Chāulibā.

Āteā—interjection used in addressing persons.

Ātkār-ichi—to cause to understand ; to punish severely.

Ātkār kāji—a considered view or opinion.

Ātkār-urung—to understand by introspection.

Ātkārolekā—perceptible.

Āyo-ge—interjection : O mother.

Āyub-sunum—during the whole day from morning till evening.

## B

Bā-ārgu—to take down by means of a hook ; to decorate with flowers from the top downwards.

Bābā-birhi—a collective name for all kinds of grains (*cf.* Sans. Vrihi).

Bābā-chāuli—*lit.* paddy and rice; meaning, wealth.

Bābā-nājom—a wild variety of rice plant which smothers the cultivated paddy : Syn. Pāsārā.

Bā'-belong—a kind of wild fig.

Bā'blā—acacia (H.).

Bā'-buru—*lit.* flower feast and fair ; a collective name for all festivities.

Bā'-chāṇḍu—the season or month of the Bā'-parab (*vide* Bā'-parab) when the Śāl tree blossoms, generally, March-April.

Bā'-gitil—the placenta.

Bāchārā—a white intestinal worm.



**Bād**—to give something into the bargain (Beng. Phāo).

**Bad'-bad'-te**—with difficulty.

**Bādu**—antelope.

**Bā'-durāṅ**—song sung during the Bā'-parab.

**Bāeāṅ**—a thin creeper with edible roots.

**Baedā**—any castrated animal ; to castrate.

**Baemān**—dishonest ; ungrateful (H.).

**Bāg-dhanu**—a kind of tiger trap (H.).

**Bāgrā**—a mixture of large varieties of anything.

**Bāhingā**—a carrying pole : Syn. *Mārāṅrā*.

**Baisāo**—to mortgage (*vide ante*).

**Bāitre**—an interjection of surprise.

**Bājuṛiā**—a drummer : Syn. *Bājāniā*, *Ru-ru'ni*.

**Bakain dāru**—a kind of timber tree; *Melia Azedarach*,  
Linn (H.).

**Bāksā**—corrupt form of the English word 'box.'

**Bāki (Bānki)**—caterpillar ; a kind of rice plant-killing insect.

**Bāku**—a many hooked devise to bring out anything which has fallen into a well (H. Jhagar).

**Bālāe**—difficulty ; hardship ; suffering (H.).

**Bālā-merom**—goat given by the bridegroom's father or any relation of the bridegroom to the bride's family on the occasion of the *Bālā-sākā* ceremony.

**Bāle**—a kind of noose made of thread or hair to catch birds ; to entrap.

**Bālistār**—a corrupt form of the English word " Barrister."

**Bālṭi**—bucket (H.).

**Bāmṛe-mochāo**—*lit.* a mouth like that of a Brahmin; abstention from meat ; to be a vegetarian.

**Bāmre-gosāiño**—to adopt the Hindu custom and religion.

**Bambar**—delirium ; to talk nonsense.

**Bāmbāru**—a torch.

**Bāmbi**—a sore that has suppurated after being apparently healed.

**Bā'-nā-bātauli**—*lit.* neither the Bā' nor the Bātauli; meaning, no festival whatever.

**Bānār**—trace ; information about a person's whereabouts; a story ; mythology.

**Bānchāo**—salvation (see Bāchāo).

**Bānchāoni**—saviour ; protector.

**Bāndi (Bāndh)**—a potom of paddy containing ten kaṭs of paddy.

**Bāndāe-bundui**—a person having a thick round body.

**Bāndur**—to neglect or break off a work or engagement.

**Bānitā-kāji**—a narration ; a concocted story.

**Bānṭhā**—stupid ; dull (H., B. Bhonṭhā).

**Bānglā**—see under Oṛā.

**Bāngāli**—pertaining to the Bengalis.

**Bānkuṛā**—curved.

**Bāpāo**—to steam something (H. Bhāpnā).

**Barā**—senior paternal uncle ; great grandfather ; great grandson : Syn. Gungu.

**Barā-honjār**—great grandfather-in-law ; father-in-law's elder brother ; husband of mother-in-law's elder sister.

**Barāi-ipil**—*lit.* blacksmith star. The Capella in the constellation of Auriga is so-called.

**Barakāiti**—prosperity (H. Barākat).

**Baran**—*lit.* colour; meaning—kind, variety (H.).

**Bārāndā-bongā**—spirit causing diseases in general.

**Bārāo**—to increase; used as a suffix to other verbs also (H.).

**Barchhā**—spear (H.).

**Bārdulud**—same as Bārdurīād.

**Bāre (Bāri)**—the banyan tree.

**Bāri**—feminine of Barā ; aunt.

**Barī-hanar**—feminine of Barā-honjār.

**Barisak**—almost certainly (H. Bharsak).

- Barkad—inner wood of a tree (*cf.* Borkod).  
 Barkāo—to slake lime (H. Bharkānā).  
 Barmā—a gimlet (H.).  
 Barui—to slip off the hand.  
 Bāsāng—to boil water ; the water in which the rice is to be cooked.  
 Basut—a receiver ; a vessel (H.).  
 Bāsi Kusi'ko—food prepared on the previous day.  
 Bātā—rafters (H.).  
 Bātoro—said of any food forbidden on medical grounds.  
 Baṭam—corrupt form of the English word 'button.'  
 Bāṭhā—kiln (H.).  
 Bāṭhi—distillery (H.).  
 Bāu—to become stale and unfit for consumption.  
 Bāu-honjār—husband's elder brother (H. Bhāisur).  
 Baulā—toothless.  
 Baurā—stupid (H.).  
 Bāuṇṇi—instrument for coiling thread from spindles.  
 Beābi—naughtiness (H. beādbi).  
 Beānā—a concocted story or version.  
 Be-bharosā—hopeless (H.).  
 Begāri—forced labour (H.).  
 Behos—senseless (H.).  
 Bejāi—very much ; a fault or offence (H.).  
 Bejāit—an outcast (H.).  
 Belāiti—anything foreign (H.).  
 Bendā—a cross bar : Syn. Tārā.  
 Beñḍāo—to miss ; to lose (H.).  
 Benṭa—a pole forked at one end, used to bring down fruits (Beng. Konṭa).  
 Bengko—crooked ; curved (Beng. Benkā).  
 Beorā—to tie paddy seedlings together ; to tie up the hair.  
 Bepār—trade (H.).  
 Bepāri—trader (H.).

Beros—very much.

Beṛā tāyār—sweet melons growing on beṛā land (Beng. Kāṅkur).

Bet—cane (A., Beng.).

Bhāginā—sister's son (H., Beng.).

Bhajan—a religious song (H.).

Bhārom—a load (H. Bhār).

Bharti—admission (H.).

Bhaṛkāo—sudden fear (H.).

Bhaskāo—to sag (H.).

Bhaṣṛāo—to loosen and fall off.

Bhāṭu—elder sister's husband (H.).

Bhed—inner meaning; reason (H.).

Bhejā—to hit with a stone or arrow.

Bhengraṅ—king crow : Syn. Dhenchuā. A sept of the Mundas. A kind of creeper used as a remedy for itching toes.

Bhoko-bhoko—stupidity.

Bhoko-chonḍo—stupid (Beng. Bok-chanḍi).

Bhokoṭo } —blunt : Syn. Ṭupā (H., Beng. Bhothā).  
Bokṭo }

Bhombora—a tree, the centre of which has decayed (H. Dhoṛo).

Bhorom-sorom—shyness.

Bhoso-bhoso—soft; flabby ; very lazy.

Bhowrā—spinning top.

Bhowr—a kind of beetle boring holes in wood.

Bhowri—to hawk (H.).

Bhui-nim—a medicinal herb; *Andrographis Paniculata* (H. Kālmegh).

Bhulāo—to forget; to cause to forget; to deceive.

Bibi—a snake, (in the language of children).

Bicha-diri—stones containing ores.

Bichiri—to divide into thin strips.

- Biehkāo—dislocation.  
 Bidasi—banishment.  
 Biḍḍang-biḍḍang—to limp.  
 Bibri-debuā—subscription.  
 Bijuru—glans of the penis : Syn. Peso.  
 Bilaiti—tomato.  
 Bilaiti-kantārā—pine-apple.  
 Bil bilāo—soft; muddy (H.).  
 Bili—testicles.  
 Bili-had—to castrate.  
 Bilkā—to feel pity : Syn. Libui.  
 Bingāo—to be saturated (*cf.* H. Bhingā—wet).  
 Bing-hāi—eel.  
 Biṛāge } —alone; only.  
 Biṛāng }  
 Biraspait—Thursday (H.).  
 Birdisum—forest country : Syn. Tonāng-rāj.  
 Bitā—a space (H.).  
 Bo—a form addressing equals.  
 Bodā-meṛom—he-goat.  
 Bo-jāmbṛā—In the Hasada country it is synonymous with Bo-kandṛu and means the south, because a dead person is buried with the head (bo) pointing the south, while in the Naguri country it means the north, for the same reason. In the Hasada country, Kāṭā-jāmbṛā or Kāṭā Kandṛu means the north and in the Naguri country it means the south.  
 Bonjoṛ—to leak out (said of dry grains) : Syn. Bonjong.  
 Bonḍea—tasteless and insipid.  
 Bongā buru—collective name for all kinds of spirits.  
 Bongā daru—cactus (Beng. Manasā plant).  
 Bongā goe—to kill as a sacrifice.  
 Bongā sim—sacrificial fowl.  
 Bongā uṛung—to exorcise.

Bor urung—to draw out; to reel.

Borā—sack (H.).

Borāo—to dry up for want of moisture.

Boronecho do—rather (*cf.* Beng. *Varāñca*).

Boroṛo—slippery.

Bor—a thick rope of straw.

Borā—blunt; toothless.

Boreār—unfit for work ; lazy.

Boror—custard apple ; the Anona.

Borsi—a pan in which fire is kept in the winter for warming oneself (H.).

Bosoren—to walk cautiously preparatory to an attack.

Boton—to provide for the future.

Botor—ridge beams on the sides.

Boṭe—to foam at the mouth; drying up of the mouth.

Buāl—to float.

Butukāo—to live in plenty.

Bubusāo—to get mouldy.

Bud—Wednesday (H. *Budh*).

Budu-hai—a kind of very small fish.

Bukā—the heart.

Bukuru—to express dissatisfaction for getting less.

Bulung-marchi—*lit.* salt and pepper; condiments; to make anything tasteful or acceptable.

Bunṭu—the hymen.

Bunum—white ant-hill : Syn. *Bhuñru*.

Burdulud—flying ant.

Buri-ditā—old age.

Burkā-ipil—the Venus : Syn. *Āngo ipil* (H. *Bhurkā*, a corruption of the Sanskrit word *Bhṛgu*).

Burid—to break by the root : Syn. *Tod*.

Buruju—a tower (H. *Burj*).

Busar—to unwind the twists of a rope.

Busu busu—horrid; to get terrified.

## C

- Chābu—to touch a liquid with the tip of the fingers.
- Chācho—to teach a child to walk.
- Chāchu—to lift a heavy object on the palms.
- Chād lom—the end or tail of anything.
- Chād' lom udub—*lit.* to show one's tail ; to deceive.
- Chād' lom ugur—*lit.* to draw in the tail between the legs ;  
to back out of anything out of fear.
- Chāḍu—to cause to sink.
- Chaelā—ornamental ; showy ; love of pleasure ; one addicted to songs and dances. Also pronounced 'Chhaelā.'
- Chāenā—a kind of insect emitting a bad smell, generally found on Karanj trees.
- Chāgrā lijā—torn cloth.
- Chāzi—a pick-pocket.
- Chailā—chips of wood (H.).
- Chākā—to taste ; a wheel.
- Chakad'—to cover up a truth ; to deceive by lies ; false wiles ; craftiness.
- Chākhñā—leaven ; condiment (H. Chākhnā).
- Chākonḍā—a kind of herb ; *Cassia obtusifolia* (Beng. Kālkāsundā).
- Chākuli—a net work of rope in a round frame, used to carry earth.
- Chākurā—a hermaphrodite.
- Chāl (Chālāo)—to set lac or silk worm insects on trees for propagation ; to lead ; to spread a disease by contagion.
- Chāl chalan—behaviour (H.).
- Chālagi—a rocky place near a water channel.
- Chālāk—artful ; deceitful (H.).
- Chālān—to take away to jail ; to take away to depot for recruiting as a coolie.

Chāmṭā—a leather strap to bind the yoke with the plough haft (H.) : Syn. Ur-rā nāngli.

Chānā—a variant of Chinā ; see Chinā.

Chāndā—the contribution made by a Mundari Khunṭ Kāṭṭi family to the total of quit rent payable for a Mundari Khunṭ Kāṭṭi village, to the superior landlord.

Chandāl—an inferior caste of the Hindus (H.) ; adultery ; rascality.

Chandang—step or stride.

Chandoa—a medal ; an amulet worn round the neck.

Chandu-chandu—every month ; monthly : Syn. Chandu-mutid.

Chandang-parom—to jump over.

Chankāo—to stew in oil (H. Chhankāo).

Chaon-chaon—pungent.

Changa—to bifurcate ; to keep the legs wide apart.

Chāngirā—a kind of basket (Beng. Chāngārī).

Chāpāo—to cover up ; to conceal (H. Chhipānā).

Chāpkā—ulceration of the tongue.

Chāpri—a small shed (H. Chhapar).

Chāpuā-ipil—*lit.* the bellows. The two stars at the base of the triangular Kids in the constellation of Auriga are so-called. It represents the bellows of the heavenly Blacksmith, the Capella.

Chapu-tumbid—to maintain one's parents till their death.

Chapu-tunum—absolute darkness.

Chara—food for animals ; bait (H.).

Chara—to desire : Syn. Sanang (*cf.* Beng. Chār).

Chari-kuri—a woman who has been abandoned by her husband.

Chanṛi—to stretch out or distend.

Chāro—a bastard : Syn. Lambihon.



- Chārpā (Chārpād')—the sole of the feet ; to tread.
- Chaṭā—to split, *e.g.*, bamboo ; to burst (*cf.* Beng. Chaṭā—split bamboo pieces ; H. Chāṭāi—a mat, generally of split bamboo ; and Mundāri Chaṭkā—a bamboo basket).
- Chāṭāo—to lick' (H. Chāṭnā ; Beng. Chāṭā).
- Chātom-ārā—a kind of edible herb. (H. Sunsuniā ; Beng. Suṣuni).
- Chāṭu-lunḍi—cooking utensils.
- Chatur—cunning (H.) ; to deceive.
- Chāuli-bā—jasmine.
- Ché-ché—bitter, *e.g.*, quinine ; hardship.
- Chechā-mochā—bad-tempered.
- Chekād'—to stop : Syn. Kesed (*cf.* H. Chheknā).
- Chelāng-dāgo—*lit.* fit to carry a chelāng (a small pitcher) ; a girl aged ten : Syn. Bāṇḍā-dāgo.
- Chelā—a disciple (H.).
- Chhakam-ehhil—to overflow.
- Chenḍā—a young male or female of 13 or 14 years of age just before puberty.
- Chengnā—a chicken ; a small child (*cf.* Beng. Chengrā—a small child).
- Cherēā—a shepherd or goat-herd.
- Chetān-lātāren—*lit.* to move upwards and downwards ; to waver ; to change sides.
- Chete-chete—very hot and unbearable.
- Chetgar—an expert in repartie.
- Cheter-ote—exhausted soil.
- Cheter—to stink of urine.
- Chaemān—to disappear ; to vanish, as by magic (H.).
- Chāenā-bāenā-ḥoṛo—a magician ; a juggler.
- Chhaur—a village road (H.).
- Chhera—diarrhoea of animals (H.).
- Chhir—udder (H.).
- Chhiti-biti—to scatter (H. Chhitirbitir).

Chichi—a fruit which has just grown and quite tender.

Chigi—to prick with something pointed.

Chihil—to get wide awake ; to start, out of fright.

Chij—a thing ; goods (H.).

Chik—a Hindu of weaver caste.

Chikin—a female ghost : Syn. Chuṛin.

Chhilan—an outcaste.

Chimad—approximately.

Ching—to neigh.

Chingid—to cause redness of the skin.

Chinhā—sign ; mark ; mark in token of signature (H.).

Chirgal—careful ; cautious ; wakeful.

Chiriao—to excite anger (H.).

Chiṭā—to accuse falsely.

Chitārā—to ill-treat ; ill-tempered (H. Chirchirābā).

Chitu—dandruff.

Chiṭu-jo—a fruit the seed of which has not fully matured  
or grown (*cf.* Beng. Chiṭā—paddy which is not mature).

Chiulā—when ; what day : Syn. Chiulang, Oko-hulāng.

Chiur—a kind of flowery shrub which commonly grow on  
the river banks : Syn. Nāchal-dāru.

Cho—mask, used in dances (H. Chhow).

Chochoboro—to be in a pleasant humour

Chochombā chuchumbi—to seize by the neck and push.

Chod'-molang—hot-tempered ; a term of abuse.

Choga—the pointed stalk of any plant left after having  
been cut (*cf.* Beng. Chokhā—pointed).

Chogo—a nick name for people with slender buttocks.

Choitā—a person with narrow head.

Chokād'—to climb a tall branchless tree.

Choke-lud—the biceps ; the swelling of the biceps when  
struck.

Chokoro—difficult to satisfy ; to be dissatisfied.

Chombe—a narrow base of a vessel.

- Chomdāng—oblique; slanting.  
 Chopā—to cut down bushes (H., Chhopnā).  
 Chored'—to pluck or break off the tip or point of anything.  
 Choror—to pour liquid by drops.  
 Choṭ—force; strength (H. Beng.).  
 Choṭe—affixed to verbs, with much force and suddenness.  
 Choṭāo—to cut off or peel off.  
 Chu—to take a pinch of anything.  
 Chumbā—any foreign substance which has entered the eyes.  
 Chuhul—to strive; to desire eagerly; to get wide awake; to be exhilarated.  
 Chunur—the centre of radiation in the hair on the crown of the head; luck.  
 Chuṭāo—to be free from anything, e.g., debt, fever, etc.  
 Chirkud—to turn the ears in the direction of a sound; to be on the alert.  
 Chuṭi-sarsar—the finger-tip.

## D

- Dah'—deep pool: Syn. Ikir (Sant. Dāhā; H.).  
 Dāi—husband's elder brother's wife.  
 Dākh—vine; grape (Sans. Drākshā).  
 Dālāo—to lay.  
 Dānāi-ni—a judge.  
 Dānāng—a secret; to conceal.  
 Dārom—against; towards; used as suffix to verbs.  
 Dayā-sirmā—year of grace (used by the Munda Christians).  
 Dhenchuā—the king-crow.  
 Dendeod'-ke-te-nel—to look with outstretched neck.  
 Denej'—entrance; climbing.

Denej'-tāiad'—place of entrance.

Derā—to twist anything into a rope.

Dharmi—righteous : ; just.

Ḍhondos—the hornbill.

Ḍidintān—proud.

Dimi } —lamp ; to light a lamp (H. Diā ; Sans., Beng.  
Diā } dipa).

Ding—to collect ; to accumulate (*e.g.*, water in a pool).

Dipā—mound ; a raised ground (H. Ḍhipā).

Dirkā—a lampstand (*cf.* Beng. Derko).

Do—To receive ; to welcome ; to employ in service.

Dos-lāgāu—to accuse.

Doyā-jāng—spine.

Dugo—to release ; to escape ; to fall off.

Ḍuki-churā—wetting the bed in sleep.

Dundur—to deny.

Dungui—short.

Ḍuri—the hip bone.

Duṛui-bāgu—to waste ; to squander away.

Ḍuṭu—stump of a tree.

Du'-u—to release ; to relieve ; to cure.

## E

E-eā—eight each.

E-sā—eight times.

En-betar—at that time.

En-re—meanwhile.

En-tā }  
Entāte } —there ; thither.  
Ente }

Ente-do—but then.

Epen-ḍong Turi } —a tall herb the stems of which are  
Epelom-Turi } used to make flutes.

Eperā-epri—haggling ; to ask each other to do a thing  
(H. Odābādi).

Eseng-eseng—to feel oppressed owing to over eating.

Eser—to take possession by displacing something ; to  
overpower ; to choke ; to possess, *e.g.*, by an evil spirit.

Eskār-eskāte—separately ; by oneself (alone).

Eṭā-eṭā—various.

Eṭā—the second.

Eṭāsā-re—in any place ; somewhere else ; in another direc-  
tion.

## G

Gāded—moss.

Gādel—a crowd ; a multitude ; to assemble together.

Gagar—the quail (H. Titir).

Gai-muchi—the devil's claw ; *Martynia Diandra* Glox. (H.  
Bāghnakhi).

Gānāmā—noun form of ' gāmā,' rain.

Ganḍu-ḍāṭā—the grinding teeth.

Gāpā-tere—three days hence.

Gar—fort (H.).

Gārā-ḍhipā—rough ; uneven.

Gāring—aunt ; mother's sister.

Gāring-hānār—mother-in-law's sister.

Gasāo—to insult ; to slight ; to treat lightly.

Gāui—to call by the sign of the hand.

Ge-geleā—ten each.

Gele—a sheaf of corn.

Geneleā—a tenth.

Ger—to gnaw.

Geroān—sparrow.

Geṛ-chon—sister's son.

Geṛe-Kuṛi-hon—sister's daughter.

- Geserāo—to mock ; to ape.  
 Godar—to scratch with claws.  
 Goe-ānjed'—to faint.  
 Goen-goen—to grunt.  
 Goe-sid'—to die issueless.  
 Gohondā-horoko—a crowd of people.  
 Gojā-kān—dead.  
 Golāng—tail-pit of animals.  
 Gonoe—death.  
 Gore-gote—the armpit.  
 Guchāng—a smouldering log.  
 Gu-gum-chu—the coo of doves.  
 Gulaiñchi—a kind of white sweet-scented flower ; the  
*Plumeria acutifolia*.  
 Gum—to sift ; to winnow.  
 Gur'—to throw down (inanimate).  
 Gurlu—a kind of corn ; *Panicum miliare* (H. Gundli).  
 Gusia—master ; headman ; chief officer ; head servant.  
 Guṭi—small-pox.  
 Gutu—to pierce.  
 Guturum—a lair.

## H

- Hābāng-hābāng—the parts under the armpit.  
 Hād'-jāpā—to cut near the root.  
 Hāgā—brother ; friend.  
 Hāgāko—relations.  
 Hāikaṭ—to wonder ; to marvel ; to be amazed.  
 Hākāo—to call ; to cry out (H.).  
 Hākāo-ni—a crier.  
 Hāke—axe.  
 Hakim—judge (H.).  
 Hāl—moisture ; condition ; recent ; news ; information ;  
 tire of a wheel (H.).

Hālā-jolā—about the time, as opposed to ‘Dipli’ which means, exact time.

Hāmbud’—to clasp in arms.

Hānāting-nām—to inherit.

Hān-betar—at that time.

Handuā-utu—bamboo shoots, used as vegetables : Syn. Kuril.

Hāngkari-tānā—to boast (*cf.* Sans. Ahaṁ-kāra).

Hāpāromko—shades of ancestors residing in the inner apartment of the house.

Hār-āu—to drive ; to bring in.

Hārām-horoko—ancestors ; forefathers ; aged persons.

Hārom—to collect ; to make a house-to-house collection of subscriptions.

Hārom-ni—a collector of subscriptions or taxes.

Hārōgā—a wolf : Syn. Teñro.

Harop—letter of the alphabet (H. Harap).

Hartā—to serve out a meal.

Hāsu-tān—sick.

Hātā—a bamboo winnowing fan.

Hātā—to come out, *e.g.*, of the mouth ; anything taken in.

Hātom—mother’s brother’s wife.

Hātom-hānār—father-in-law’s sister.

Herni—one who sows ; sower.

Hesā—the *Ficus religiosa*. There are three kinds of Hesā—the Tepel-hesā, the Buṭi-hesā, and the Chumān-hesā.

Hirīāo—to cause abrasion of the skin, *e.g.*, by dragging over uneven ground (*cf.* Beng. Hirbīr kaie ṭānā).

Hobā-hāsu } —cholera.  
Oba-hāsu }

Hon-sered’—elder brother’s son.

Hoyo-ṭoākānā—rheumatism.

Hunḍi-bā—the jasmine of the jungle.

- Huri**—a kind of shrub used as medicine : Syn. Sursing ;  
*Vitex Negundo* Linn. (H. Sinduar ; Beng. Nishindā).  
**Huṭār**—a kind of tree ; *Indigofera arboria* Linn.  
**Hu'-ukār**—to low (of cattles) ; to growl (of leopards).

## I

- Ichi**—a causative suffix to verbs.  
**Idi**—added to other verbs to denote continuity of action.  
**Ipling**—reciprocal form of Iling ; to throng and push each other.  
**Ising**—to burn bricks or lime ; to ferment.  
**Iril-sā**—eight times.  
**Irirliā**—eight each ; eight by eight.

## J

- Jāi-hon**—grand child.  
**Jal**—to lick.  
**Jambuā-chitri**—the black partridge.  
**Jere-jere**—flatulence of the stomach.  
**Jere māng**—a clean shaved head.  
**Jian**—to kill ; to do harm.  
**Joā-Jāng**—jaw bone.  
**Jonom**—noun form of ' jom ' ; eating ; feast.  
**Jorā** } —the caste of boatmen, who act as ferrymen, in the  
**Jhorā** } hilly rivers (cf. Jhorā = river or waterfall).  
**Jorāo**—to count and add.  
**Julā**—a jacket (H. Jhulā).  
**Jumburi**—greedy ; voracious.

## K

- Kāeom**—unexpectedly ; suddenly : Syn. Rokāge.  
**Kāin-Kātu**—a rusty knife.



**Kāinā-kenā**—*lit.* ' I will not, did ' ; it means, ' I refused to do it and said ' no.'

**Kāina-tānā**—*lit.* ' I will not, being,' *i.e.*, ' I say I will not do it.'

**Kāji-jān-kāji**—prophecy.

**Kalpāo**—to suffer pain.

**Kāmi-jom**—to earn one's living by work.

**Kān kāṭā**—the praying mantis : Syn. **Sākam-nāuā**.

**Kāntā-māri**—small-pox of the fatal kind in which the sores are flattened and joined together.

**Karad'**—spindle.

**Karaka-mari**—small-pox with thorn-shaped pimples.

**Kāṭā jāmbṛā** } —south, in the Naguri country, but north  
**Kāṭā kānduru** }  
 in the Hasada country. The difference in meaning is due to the fact that in the Naguri country, the dead are buried with the feet pointing southwards, while in the Hasada country the dead are buried with the feet pointing northwards. For the same reason, **Bo-jāmbṛā** or **Bo-kānduru** means north in the Naguri country while it means south in the Hasada country.

**Keleng-beleng**—to tease ; to molest.

**Khāṛṛā**—a small piece of cloth worn by girls.

**Khāsi**—a castrated goat (H.).

**Khelḍi**—a low-caste dancing girl (H.).

**Khuril**—to jump ; to frisk about.

**Khurji**—property ; riches.

**Khunṭ-rā-nutum**—*lit.* names of the **Khuṇṭ** ; genealogy.

**Kili**—sept. The following are the chief kilis among the **Mundās** :—**Topno**, **Surin**, **Purti**, **Bhengrāj**, **Bārlā**, **Gurīā**, **Tīru**, **Sāngā**, **Mundu**, **Āind**, **Jojobār**, **Nāg**, **Bodra**, **Soe**.

The following are the sub-septs :—

**Āldā**, **Āḍoā soe**, **Bāndā soe**, **Bāṇḍo**, **Bāding**, **Bāge**,

Bābā, Bhuiñā, Barjo, Buṛ, Baṛāiud, Bāl muchu, Boe pāi, Bhāndrā, Bānkirae, Biruā, Bājṛā, Boḷo soe, Bārlangā, Champiā, Chuṭu purti, Chhatar, Chiki soe, Champi, Ḍāhāngbār, Ḍoḍṛāe, Dhanwar, Dhamb, Deṛe sāngā, Enga purti, Ekā, Gomi buru, Gamcha soe, Ghaghari, Hemrom, Heṛenj, Horo, Hanṣṭuṭi, Hans, Hesā, Hasa, Hobo, Hānsdā, Hani purti, Hāsā purti, Hāi, Hāsārā, Hurum suku, Jomṭuṭi, Jerāi, Jāriā, Jatrāmā, Jāng soe. Kongāri, Kerketā, Kandulnā, Kulā, Kāndir, Kunkāl, Kolundiā, Bāru Kolundiā, Kāṇḍāe buru, Kouriā, Katiṛu, Kachhuā, Kamal, Lugun, Losāg, Longā lobso, Loguri, Lobgā, Lāng cheñṛe, Mānki, Mundri, Munḍu ichā, Maṇḍi soe, Oṛeā, Or soe, Pinguā, Pāṛeā, Patra soe. Rāmbṛā maṇḍi soe, Rundā, Rurā maṇḍi soe, Soe hembrom, Samad, Sinduri munḍu, Soe murum, Sinku Sundi, Saṇḍi Purti, Sarukād purti, Sankurā, Sāl, Tāni, Ṭuṭi, Ṭerom, Thām soe, Tiriā, Tiu, Tulā soe, Til soe, Tuing soe.

Kiring-ni—customer.

Kirsul—irritation and itching of the eyelids causing flow of tears.

Kis—same as Khis.

Kisim-kisim—various (H.).

Kis-tan-ko—enemies.

Koko—curved.

Kolom-parab—the ceremony of the threshing floor, celebrated in the month of Aghan (Nov.-Dec.).

Koṣṛān—to parboil rice for making beer.

Koṭhi—a bank ; a business house.

Kouri—to cry aloud ; to make a noise.

Kuā—a well (H.).

Kubi—to bend (Sans. Kubja).

Kuchung—to draw in.

Kudā dāru—black berry tree ; *Eugenia jambolana*.

- Kuduṛu—to hop on the ground.  
 Kuilā—charcoal ; to burn charcoal (H. Koelā).  
 Kuiṛa-gomke—a cruel master.  
 Kukulni—sender.  
 Kul-len } —one sent ; apostle.  
 Kulā-kān }  
 Kulup—lock ; to lock up.  
 Kuṭā—to castrate.

L

- Lā'—suffixed to ' om ' ; it sometimes means, to give in excess.  
 Lāgāu—to arrange ; to put on ; to fix.  
 Lāloā—to stare with open mouth.  
 Lāmbi-hon—illegitimate child.  
 Lāmpā—horizontal.  
 Lāngṛā—lame (H.).  
 Lāpāng—den.  
 Lārpā—sole of the feet.  
 Lasuri—to overpower ; pressure.  
 Lebe-hoṛo—a gentleman ; a kind-hearted man.  
 Lengā ti—left hand.  
 Len-tāiken—pluperfect tense suffix, *e.g.*, Hijulen-tāikenā-ing—I had come (but went away).  
 Leṛā—curved (said of horns of animals).  
 Leṛhā—lame ; defective.  
 Libui—pity ; mercy ; kindness ; to show favour.  
 Liṭāni—the youngest and last child in a family : Syn. Toā-anjed'ni.  
 Lolopoto-chābān—to feel unduly proud.  
 Lom kod' } —grave and proudly silent.  
 Lum lum }  
 Loṭākānā—to cleave ; to stick (H. Laṭkāo).

Lotṭāo—to return back (H.).

Loug } —to be on bad terms.  
Lāig }

Lougtānko—enemies.

Lu'—to ladle out ; to deal out food.

Lukud' } —to bend ; bent : Syn. Kubā.  
Lukuj' }

Lupu—roasted rice.

Lutur-ārāred'—the temple ; the part of the head in front of the ears.

## M

Māhā-tere—year before last.

Māin—respect (H.).

Majā—pleasure (H.).

Mā-mā'-ni—the executioner.

Mā-mārāng—greatness ; authority ; force ; vanity ; pride.

Mānāl—beans.

Mānārāng—noun form of ' Mārāng ' ; greatness ; glory.

Maṇḍli—congregation (H.).

Maṇḍli-orā—synagogue.

Māññā—a dead body (H. Murdā ; Beng. Maṛā).

Māñṇāo—to place on the ground (H.).

Mā-pā-tupuing—*lit.* cutting and shooting each other ; battle ; warfare.

Mārāngen—pride.

Mārāngen-tān-i—one who magnifies himself ; the proud.

Mārāng-dā—a great flood.

Mārāng-gāo—*lit.* the great sore ; leprosy : Syn. Sud'.

Mārāng-mochā—*lit.* to make a big mouth ; to rebuke ; to reproach (*cf.* Beng. Mukh Karā).

Mārāng-o—to exalt ; to praise ; to magnify ; to be great.

Mārāng-uter-ni—the Highest.

**Med'kanṛnā**—ophthalmia with pus in the eyes.

**Mendā**—curved and pointed towards the head (said of horns of animals).

**Mendnibbor**—a large trumpet (H. Rām Singā).

**Men-ruaṛ**—to reply ; to answer.

**Meon-meon**—cry of cats.

**Mid'-en-jānā**—*lit.* became as one ; combined.

**Mimid'**

**Mimiad'** } —one by one ; one each.

**Momoyod'**

**Minḍi-gupini**—shepherd.

**Misā-misā**—occasionally ; sometimes.

**Misāokā**—never at all ; never even once.

**Misā-te misā**—all at once ; suddenly.

**Mod'piṭ**—*lit.* one market, *i.e.*, eight days, because markets are generally held once a week.

**Momouṛeā**—five by five ; five each.

**Monṛeāren**—the fifth.

**Monṛe-sā**—five times.

**Mon-runuaṛ**—repentance.

**Muchānṛ**—wild ; uncivilised.

**Mugāru-ipil**—*lit.* hammer star. The Pleiades are so called. It represents the hammer of the Sing Bongā with which he attempted to kill the Paṇṛki or the dove which is represented by the Aldebaran of the constellation of the Hyades.

**Mukti**—Salvation (H.).

**Muli**—direction ; straight.

**Muli-Tikin**—just at noon.

**Mundurā**—a kind of ear ornament.

**Murut**—image (H.).

**Mutu**—beam (in the eye).

## N

Nāhā—same as Nā.

Nālāek—incompetent (H.).

Nālāni—labourer.

Nāme-hon—heir.

Nāng—variant of Nāgen.

Nāñre-renko } —neighbours ; those living close by.  
Nāpāre-renko }

Nāpāre—near about ; neighbouring.

Nātāing—husband's elder brother's wife.

Nāo—exclamation used by ploughmen directing the cattle  
to move to the left.

Nātin—variant of Nāgen.

Ne-lekā-ge—in this way ; verily.

Nel-rikā—to cause to be seen ; to be visible.

Ne-nel-med'-te—in the sight of on lookers ; openly  
publicly.

Nende—hither.

Ni-ete—from him.

Nimiāng—so much so.

Nimir-ge—now ; now-a-days ; for the present.

Nirmund—*lit.* without a head ; completely.

Nitir—to spread a good report, as opposed to 'Umi'—to  
spread a bad report.

Nutum-ten—called by name.

Nutum-teni—the one called so and so.

## O

Obā—cholera.

Obor-cheñre—a bird of the cuckoo species of grey colour.

Oiong—to boil any root or vegetable in water.

Okā-uki-horā—a steep path.

Okil—pleader (H. Wakil).

Oko-âte—by what ; whence.

Okotâte—whence.

Olbāl—the art of writing.

Ol-rikā—to cause to be written.

Omo'ni—the giver.

Onom }  
Enem } —gift.

Opom—reciprocal form of 'Om' ; to give each other ; to exchange, *e.g.*, a wedding ring.

## P

Pabitra-Ātmā—the Holy Ghost.

Pachh-tāp }  
Paschanttāp } —repentance (H.).

Pāñchāl—cunning ; crafty (*cf.* Beng. Peñchal).

Panṛki-ipil—*lit.* the dove star. The Aldebaran is so called.

Pāri—turn ; time ; period ; age ; days (H., *cf.* Sans. Paryaya).

Pārkom—Kumṛu ipil—*lit.* bedstead thief star. The stars epsilon, zetā and eta of the Ursa majoris are so called.

Pāsri-ipil—the star at the vertex of the triangular Kids in the constellation of Auriga, is so called. It represents the charcoal fire of the heavenly blacksmith—the Capella, while the two stars at the base of the triangle are called 'chapua ipil,' which represents the bellows of the blacksmith.

Pāte—to give up ; to wrap up anything round the waist,

Pātki }  
Pāti } —a measure of grain : Syn. Teoā.

Pere—to fill. .

Pere-jān—able ; mighty.

Peso—glans of the penis ; to uncover the glans.

Phāsāhā—corrupt form of the English word 'Passover.'

Phāsiār—hypocrite.

Pheroāi—to trade (*cf.* H. Pheri).

Phuli—strong distilled liquor.

Pilet—corrupt form of the English word 'plate.'

Piṛi-parte—privy : Syn. Piṛi-sā-te or Dā-sā-te (*cf.* H. Pāni-bāṭe).

Poro—blind ; blindness.

Poṭom-oṛā—barn.

Puchid'—to reveal one's mind.

Punḍi-diri—white stone ; marble.

Punuchid'—revelation.

Purā-sā—many times ; very often.

Purā-te—chiefly.

## R

Ramal—variant of ' Rabal.'

Rāngāini-jānum—a thorny plant with yellow flowers :

Syn. Lārpā ṭoko (Beng. Siālkāntā) ; *Argemone mericana*.

Reār—see Rāre.

Ribribi—an annual grass with thorns which sticks to clothes.

Ribu—a man with a shrivelled-up buttock.

Ridid'—gnashing of teeth.

Rikā-lāgāting-teā—what is required to be done ; duty.

Rimbil-sari—thunder-clap.

Rinṭi—to deny stubbornly.

Rinṛi-jom—to borrow.

Rinṛi-om—to lend.

Rinṛi-jomā kād'-i—debtor.

Ronod'-kāji—promise ; covenant.

Ros—force (H.).



Runju—scab of a sore.

Rungkā—pointing straightforward (said of horns of animals).

Rup—feature (H.).

Rurung—the Palas creeper ; *Bauhinia Vahlia*.

## S

Sāintre—perchance (H. Saint).

Sāju—to put in ; to fill in ; to keep.

Sākam-nauā—the praying mantis.

Sākam-tukni-cheñre—the tailor bird : Syn. Tiniani.

Sākṛāo—to encompass ; to put in a difficult position.

Sālāngi-uter—the highest.

Sālom—muscles on the sides of the spine.

Sāmpārāo } —to adorn : to be dressed and ready.  
Sāprāo }

Sāndāsom } —a big tong (H. Sañrsi).  
Sānrāsom }

Sarāsari—a rent suit ; to sue for rent (H.).

Sārdi—harvest time ; the Hindi months of Kartik and Aghan (October-November) ; cold season (*cf.* H. Sardi=cold, and Sārdiā=pertaining to the season Sarat).

Sārgiā—wife's sister's husband.

Sāri } —true ; truth.  
Sārti }

Sāri—to know.

Sārirotān—to overflow.

Sārsandi—scales of fishes and snakes.

Sārsing-duku—itching toes (Beng. Pānkui).

Sātār—to shut up ; to barricade (H. Ārgār).

Senger—to throw back the head in order to look up.

Senken-horoko—the men who have gone. 'Ken' is the past participle suffix which converts the verb into an adjective.

Senojān—*lit.* gone ; last, *e.g.*, senojān chāṇḍu=last month ; senojān sirmā=last year.

Sesen—to continue to walk ; to be in the habit of walking ; to follow. Reduplication of verbs is used to denote continuation, as well as to denote a future participle, *e.g.*, se-sen horoko—the men who will go.

Setā-idāṅg—very early.

Sikid' sikid'—to sob, owing to fulness of heart.

Sikuār bājā—the lower net-like part of a carrier's rope.

Simko-auriko-rāre—before cock-crow.

Sinibil—sweetness ; good taste.

Singi-ḍubui—sunset ; evening.

Singi-hāṇḍe-jānā—the sun has slanted towards the west, *i.e.*, it is 3 P.M.

Singi-hāsur-imtā—at sunset.

Singi-māṇḍi—noon-day meal.

Singi-turtānre  
Singi-turo-re } —at sunrise.  
Singi-oltānre

Siribiṛi-kāji—filthy language.

Siril-siril—to feel a vomiting tendency (Sant. Serer-serer).

Sirip—only : Syn. Eskār (H. Sirf).

Siris dāru—a kind of tuber tree.

Siristādār—a court official (H.).

Sirjāo—to create ; to be born (H. Srijan).

Sirmā-phoud—heavenly host ; angels.

Sirmā-ren-dāsiko—*lit.* servants of the Heaven ; angels.

Sirmā-ruār-ruār—every year ; annually.

Sirni—gift ; offering (H.).

Si-soe—to be calm ; silent.

Sitirkad'—a prickly herb, the ashes of which are used in the preparation of rice bread (H. Chirchiṭi ; Sans. Apāmārga), *Achyranthus aspera*.

Soe—to light a lamp.

Sonpat—hysteria.

Stuti—prayer.

Sud'—leprosy.

Sūd'—pit ; well ; a deep pool of water.

Suid'—to mix ; to make a paste by mixing with water.

Sugar—goodly.

Sukuār—lasciviousness.

Suku-kāji—gospel.

Sul—dysentery.

Arāsul—dysentery with bloody mucus.

Punḍisul—simple dysentery in which blood is absent.

Suṛ sing—a medicinal plant (H. Sinduar ; Beng. Nishindā  
*Vitex Negundo*).

Suṛun—shelter ; cover.

Susuntān-ipil—twinkling star.

Suṭi—snail (H. Ghunghi).

## T

Tāben—parboiled paddy beaten quite flat (H. Chiurā).

Tāben-bā—Chiretta ; *Swertia affinis*.

Tāben—your (dual).

Tāber—to bend forward.

Tā-e—his or her.

Tā-re—with ; near about ; around.

Taking—their (dual).

Tāko—their (more than two).

Tākui—to spin (*cf.* H. Takuā—a spindle)

Tālā-sārsār—the middle finger.

Tālāng—your and my.

Tāle—their and my.

Tāling—his and my.

Tālsā—roasted rice.

Tām—your.

Tān—present participle suffix, meaning ‘to be.’

Tāni—a wild dog.

Tāngi—to wait for somebody’s arrival.

Tārā—cross-bar to fasten a door.

Tārā-molong-hāsu—headache on one side of the head.

Tārā—to lean on one side.

Tārom—to cross over from one side to another ; to desert.

Tārwā—palm of the foot.

Tāui—see Thāui.

Te— } —used as a suffix to form participle of the definite  
 Chi— } imperfect—jān, len, ken, etc. ; Seṭer jān-chi kājī-  
 kedāo—having arrived, he said.

Telāo—to be received ; to be accepted : to be held in  
 esteem.

Tenelā—receiving on the palm.

Teñrño—wolf.

Teo—see Theo.

Teṛeng—the front portion of the tibia of the leg.

Thāhrāo—to settle ; to decide ; to appoint.(H.)

Thok—crowd ; multitude (*cf.* H. Thok—a cluster).

Ti-kāṭu—fingers of the hand.

Tid’lāng—to erect the tail through fear or any other cause.

Tilming—sesame (H. Til).

Tinge-sān—fuel wood.

Tingu-hopor—to stand near by.

Todā—the act of stumbling ; sin ; offence.

To’-o—to fall into one’s hand or power.

Tonāng-rāj—forest country.

Tonāng-utu-ārā—a kind of creeper : Syn. Bhais-jamburu-  
 nārā.

**Ṭonḍom**—to bind at the end of a cloth : Syn. **Toṛe**.

**Topā-gārā**—grave.

**Topā-ṭāiād'**—burial ground.

**Torsā** } —immediately ; quickly ; only.  
**Torā** }

**Torod'**—a big lizard (H. *Goe-ṭeṭengā* ; Beng. *Go-shāp*).

**Toṭā**—to break ; to break by plucking (*cf.* H. *Tuṭnā*—to break).

**Ṭumpu**—blunt.

**Tuṛiām'**—to pluck.

**Tuṛu**—squirrel.

**Tuyu-sāgā**—a kind of prickly grass, the ends of which stick into clothes.

## U

**Uchuru-chumbuṛu**—eagerness ; impatience.

**Udublāi-ḥoṛo**—a defamer ; calumniator.

**Udublāi-kāji**—calumny ; defamation.

**Uiyun**—to put on cloth or garment.

**Ukuṛi**—to pour out : Syn. *Āṇṛne*.

**Unḍite** } —younger brother.  
**Unḍite-te** }

**Undub'**—to be born ; to bring forth ; birth.

**Uri-āder-dipli**—*lit.* the time of cattle entering cowshed ; dusk.

**Uri-māṇḍā**—a general name for birds of the sparrow species ; the finch lark.

**Urub'**—to burn.

**Urui**—see **Rui**.

**Uṭungi**—plllow : Syn. *Koṭnoṛne* or *Kuṛunṛi*.



# ERRATA

<i>Page</i>	<i>Line</i>	<i>For</i>	<i>Read</i>
8	22	Āpe—more than two	Āpe—you (more than two),
„	23	Āpeā—you (more than two)	Āpeā—your (more than two)
20	13	be with child	to be with child
„	28	Bādletā	Kadletā
26	32	Chādrā	Chārrā
36	16	Dānom	Dānom
38	29	Darpoeñ	Darpoeñ
40	14	Omtukā	Omrikā
„	32	Dhembā	Dhembā
47	21	Didi	Didi
50	3	Dō	Dolā
52	10	Dudugar	Dudugar
54	10	B. Odege	Bodege
65	11	Hālwāi	Hālwāi
66	20	Hāu	Hār
69	3	that; side	that side
„	25	his cough	hiccough
70	8	a safoetida	assafoetida
„	24	time	tense
72	7	Mundāsi	Mundāri
76	28	Priul	Iriul
80	5	Jānās-jānāo	Jānāo-jānāo
„	22	sung at	sung in
83	5	flash	flesh
„	21	Jin-jatan	Jiu-jatan
84	8	eating for the purpose of eating	eating; for the purpose of eating
„	32	Joā	Joār
98	3	beef	leaf
„	21	thief star. The Ursa major	thief, driver star. The Alcor of the Ursamajor
99	1	Cbeest	Chest
„	20	to go between	a go between
102	3	tell	tall
110	9	Lukum	Luṭkum
111	9	new years	next year
„	26	Mahimāu	Mahimān
113	5	a fair to set one's foot	a fair; to set one's foot
115	28	gum; boil	gumboil
123	30	Nā-jānā	Jā'—nā
124	26	Nāg-hing	Nāg-bing
125	15	Nahr	Nahar
129	32	Nel-okā	Nelo'kā
131	9	Nidariā	Nidariā
133	18	Nirsusun—Syn. Senojān chanḍu	Nirjān chanḍu—Syn. Senojān chanḍu
139	1	Oṛā dur	Oṛā-duār

140	6	Tagah jamin	Jagah-jamin
145	1	Parwān	Parwānā
146	2	Patiās	Patiār
„	3	Pātiā	Pātiā
147	6	Jom-mu-perā	Jom-nu-perā
152	1	uncleaned	unclean
153	3	Kul-beni	Kul-leni
155	1	Kerā-ān	Kerā-āu
„	7-9	Rābāng—to be light etc.	Rābāl—to be light etc.
158	13	even these	even then
„	31	used as in suffix	used as a suffix
159	18	Rere-in	Rere-ni
164	16	Sādān-horo	Sādān-horo
165	28	signature to sight	signature; to sign
168	9	clock	rock
„	25	Sānjhiā	Sānjbilā
„	27	by chance seldom	by chance; seldom
169	22	Sans. Sāra	Sans. Sāra
„	24	Sāra	Sārā
170	10	Chhāḍā	Chhārā
„	12	sāḍā	sārā
172	34	to pluck; by pulling	to pluck by pulling
173	24	silig	silib
177	12	suk mur	suk-nur
178	11	sect	sept
179	6	than	then
180	11	Turki	Thar̄ki
181	6	Higu	Hiju
„	18	Tānti	Tānti
„	19	Tānti	Tānti
184	13	Thakrāo	Thāhrāo
186	16	Thorā thuri	Thorā-thuri
„	25	contest	control
189	26	Tuar	Tuar
191	20	hull	bull
192	14	to hide the upper	to hide; the upper
194	24	Oḍeng	Oḍong
196	27	Sect	Sept
197	2	Aum	Aium
200	21	pady	paddy
202	32	Bāri	Bāri
205	4	Bihri debuā	Bibri-debuā
„	23	pointing the south	pointing to the south
206	17	Butukāo	Bubukā
„	28	Buri dita	Buri dilā
207	9	addicted	addicted
208	2	haft	shaft
210	25	Chod'-molang	chod'-molong
213	30	Gerchon	Gere-hon
225	9	Sākam-tukni	Sākam-tukui
226	27	tuber tree	timber tree
229	29	Kuṭuṭri	Kuṭuṭri